HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 278— BOMBAY, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 23 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH (IN THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Nov.	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,327
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,820
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA@ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA † ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £53
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND MARU	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	30 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 29279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
@ Honolulu Maru ..	8th Nov.	
Boneo Maru ..	23rd ,,	7th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	29th ,,	13th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	13th ,,	23rd ,,
Heiman Maru ..	9th ,,	26th ,,

* Proceeds to Calcutta.
@ Proceeds to Marmugoa.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
24thNov.	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
26th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta		Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,13,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CLERK with good knowledge of English, Gujarati and Marathi wanted immediately. Graduate preferred. Apply Mr. KABRAJI, Petty Staff Lines, Poona.
A R1265

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—3 TICKET COLLECTORS and TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER also 2 TRAM CLERKS and 1 GOODS CLERK for Ry. Dept. Apply with /2/ stamp to S. ANUMAN BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—Persons desirous of securing GERMAN AGENCIES. Particulars on anna stamp. STANDARD BOOK AGENCY (Deptt., C), Karachi.
A R3927

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75—5—90—6—150. Only those who can join immediately should apply to HEAD MASTER, Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur.
A R1258

WANTED—CANVASSERS for securing orders for our manufactured Cloth and Hosiery goods on commission and monthly pay basis. For terms apply to MANAGER, The Ideal Hosiery Works, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R1268

WANTED—4 CLERKS and 2 SUB DN. Clerks for Engineering Department in a State up, one STORE CLERK and 2 TIMEKEEPERS for Engineering Department in Railway. Apply with /2/- stamp MANAGER ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—An M.A. in English, with Economics as one of his optional subjects in the B.A., able to coach a B.A. candidate in both English and Economics on Rs. 150 p.m. Apply with testimonials to No. 1861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1206

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor for offices. Apply to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., 121, Meadows Street, Fort.
C R1262

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
C R3382.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T26807

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE in stock Machine Tools overhauled in England as new Lathes 6, 8, 10, 16 feet, Planing 6' by 2' Slotting 11" Stroke Punching-shearing 5-8", Shaping 12", etc. M. H. DINSHAW CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1263

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm :—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address :—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—White-patches. Surely changed very first day by our TONIC SPECIFIC and perfectly cured in a month INTERNALLY for 30 days and EXTERNALLY for 3 days use, if not price refunded. Price Rs. 7 both together. TONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, that Miss GULAB MANCHHARAM and Miss ERMELINE CARDOYO and MISS BABI GOPAL have engaged their services to serve the SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO., under the agreements in writting for a period of three years which period has not yet expired. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned to all the Theatrical and Film Companies that they should not engage the services of the said Miss Gulab Manchharam, Miss Ermeline Cardoyo and Miss Babi Gopal as the period of their agreements with the undersigned has not yet expired.

Bombay, Dated this Twenty-second day of November, 1926.

SHREE KRISHNA FILM CO.,
MANEKLAL B. PATEL,
Proprietor.
27712

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR COTTON WASTE MERCHANTS.

A very large stock of different sorts of WASTES say about a couple of lacs lbs. in weight (both cotton and yarn wastes) will be sold by Public Auction on the 15th day of December, 1926, in the Mill premises at Indore C. I. at 1 p.m. on the following conditions among others:—

1. It will be open to the intending bidders to inspect the waste in Mill premises from the 10th December, 1926, onwards between 1 and 5 p.m. on working days.

2. Auction will commence in case a decent number of purchasers are found present.

3. The highest bidder, in case his bid is accepted, shall have to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money.

4. If necessary, he will be given 15 days' time to pay the balance.

5. Every purchaser will be entitled to the possession of the wastes only on payment of the full purchase money.

6. It will be open to the company to reject the bid of any person without assigning any reasons therefor.

7. In case a default is made in the payment of the balance of the purchase money viz: 75 per cent. the deposit of 25 per cent. will be liable to forfeiture and the bidder will have no rights whatsoever over the wastes concerned.

8. Within 15 days after a purchaser becomes entitled to immediate possession he should remove the wastes from the Mill premises; otherwise usual rental will be charged till the goods are removed or if the Company so desires the goods will be resold at the risk of the purchaser as to any deficit in price which might be recovered by resale.

9. The purchaser shall have to make his own arrangements for insurance, etc., from the date the bid is accepted and the Company shall not be responsible for any loss which might occur in any manner after that date.

10. The Company in no case is bound to strike the final bid in case it is found that the bid is very low and/or that it is made with the object of depriving the Company of the real price.

11. No bidder will be entitled to demand journey or the expenses incurred by him whether the auction takes place or not under clauses 2 or 10.

AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd.
27705

THE 36TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

WILL be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1927. For prospectus apply to

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
27706

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE

TENDERS (1) for the construction of a Bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner at Cumballa Hill and (2) for carrying out drainage and water fittings work in connection therewith will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd November 1926.
27714

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 237 of 1924.

VIRCHAND DOLA & COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

NAWAB SYED KALIM HUSSEIN SYED MAHOMED RAZVI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree, Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of July, 1925, the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in the following immoveable properties will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right title and interest of the 1st defendant herein in all the fields of the following description situate at Agazan Taluka and Pot Tukdi Kalyan Tukdi and District Thana.

SURVEY NOS:—2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 22, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 26, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 28, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 30, 30, 30, 31, 32, 32, 32, 33, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 35, 35, 36, 37, 37, 37, 37, 38, 38, 39, 40, 40, 40, 41, 41, 41, 41, 43, 44, 45, 45, 45, 47, 49, 51, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 56, 56, 56, 57, 57, 57, 58, 59, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 61, 61, 61, 61, 62, 62, 62, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 64, 64, 65, 65, 65, 66, 66, 66, 66, 66, 67, 67, 67, 68, 68, 68, 69, 69, 70, 71, 72, 72, 72, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 79, 80, 80, 80, 81, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 83, 83, 83, 83, 83, 84, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 86, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 92, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 98, 98, 98, 100, 102, 102, 102, 104, 105, 105, 105, 105, 107, 107, 107, 107, 108, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111, 115, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 117, 117, 117, 118, 118, 119, 119, 119, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 121, 121, 122, 122, 122, 122, 123, 123, 123, 123, 124, 125, 127, 127, 127, 129, 129, 129, 130, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 133, 133, 134, 134, 134, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 137, 138, 138, 138, 138, 138, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 140, 141, 142, 142, 142, 142, 143, 144, 145, 145, 145, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 147, 147, 147, 147, 148, 148, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 150, 150, 150, 151, 151, 151, 153, 153, 153

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD and TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 15th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below

The remaining lots Nos. 7, 6, and 3 will be sold on Sunday the 28th Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office at Mercantile Bank building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAKERY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE BENEFIT OF THE LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES OF MESSRS. PEARSE & CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1926, Burjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order made on the 27th September, 1926 and 8th November, 1926 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the stock-in-trade, Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, including the goodwill and the benefit of the liquor and other licenses of the said business of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners, Bakers Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, or Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

MISTRY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE

Of very rare unique and antique collection of curiosities ivory and brass, Buddhist temples and ornaments. old chiming and calender clocks Bhinsmead baby-grand piano, real ebony, rose, sandal and blackwood open carved and plain furniture, English Steel book stands one big liabrary by well known authors white enamelled bedroom furniture. old historical and religious water and oil paintings, very rich silk, woollen and plush embroidered carpets, old China, brass, silver and porcelainware, motor car, carriage and horse, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Augustus Villa, Hughes Road, an antique collection of real mahogany, ebony and blackwood household, open carved and plain furniture, by Benjamin and Wimbridge, comprising dining tables, chairs, large sideboard, very rich large drawing room cabinets, drawing room suite, very old Tibetan collection, Buddhist figures, "Shihasan," set with precious stones, rich hall carpets, English steel book stands, a large collection of books by wellknown authors, large paintings, old China, brass and ivory ornaments, old Indian carved furniture, centre tables, very solid Indian silverware, old copper enamelledware, old English chiming and calendar "McCabb" pattern clocks, white enamelled bedroom furniture, rich real crystal cut-glassware, crockery and best English platedware, etc.

One Sydly Dessi 5 seater, motor car with cabriolette body, 1 English Victoria and Waler horse.

Property of a wellknown Bombay Gentleman.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
Present
"THE TIE THAT BINDS"
Powerful, Vital, Engrossing
AND
STIRRING
Modern Domestic Melodrama
Filled With
PUNCHY SITUATIONS BRILLIANTLY MOUNTED
AND
Acted By
A Stellar Cast of Popular Screen Players
Starring
BARBARA BEDFORD
"FELIX KEPT ON WALKING"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT
BACCHUS
EXOTIC BALLET
AND
JAMARKA
COUNTRY FAIR
MID-WEEK MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, 24th at 6 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

YOUR FAVOURITE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Film
"VISMI SADI"
A Picture worth seeing
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 29th November 1926, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, wheat, Gowar, Jeowar, Gunny Bags, Cottonseeds; Grain, Sweepings, Railings, Luggage, Rubber tyres Machinery; Stationery; Perfumery; Rose Water; Iron packages, etc.

135 packages Handloom Machinery Azhikal to Mhow Invoice No. 1 R.R. No. 28/11 of 13.11.25 senders V. V. Ramani Bros. Consignees M. K. Kalin.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE AND CO.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, November 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened easy for mill shares but business became soon active with more buyers and prices showed a hardening tendency and closed with a better undertone. Iron shares hardened further on better demand.

Dyeings opened easy at 861/4 but improved towards the close and gained a little rise. Centuries with ups and downs closed steady at 370. Indore-Malwa registered a rise of R12 and Fazal closed unchanged.

Tata Iron ordinary improved and closed at 65¼, while Defereds gained R8 and closed at 216.4.

Tata Hydro ruled steady at 1,040. Tram shares exchanged at 130|10 and Tata Powers at R600.

Imperial Bank shares to-day fetched the price of R1,465.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	74 12
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	28 12
Eastern	£5	9 p.c	84
Imperial	500	40	1170
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	367 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 13
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement C. ..	350	..	108 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	105
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	3 0
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	4 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	920
Amritsar Pattie ..	100	10 p.c.	149
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	101
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	80	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	3 p.c.	690
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	168 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	742 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	135 10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65 4
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec O.	1,000	80	1040
Tata Hydro-Elec P.	1,000	7 p.c.	975
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	600
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	790
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press ..			435
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton	125	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	535
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	220
Madras United ..	250	15	420
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	80	1830
Mathradas	100	..	100
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	82 8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2130
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	12?
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	285 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	490
Phoenix	100	10	375
Premier	100	..	17 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8100
Simplex	250	..	128 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	3- 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	471 4
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2325
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	643 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	147 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 0	5 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	140
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	120
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	40
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	123
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	77 4
Tata Iron Def. ..	30	..	216 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	65 4
Thacker	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	32 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	1y	20 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-9	4 1
MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virise	100	..	2 8
Berar Mantg.	200	30	240

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, November 22.

S. S. "Mandala," Captain Shillinglaw, from Karachi.

S. S. "Jalaviyaja", Captain Beatson from Rangoon.

S. S. "Alavi," Capt. Ware, from Jeddah.

S. S. "Gogra," Captain Jones, from Java.

S. S. "R. F. A. Obendar," Capt. Front from Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, November 22.

S. S. 'Alavi," Capt. Ward for Calcutta.

BOMBAY, November 23.

S. S. "Elysia," Capt. Duncan for Liverpool.

S. S. "Nyanza," Capt. Gordon for Shanghai.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, November 22.

Steamer "City of Ackland," for Calcutta.

S. S. "Mandala."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Mandala," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

R. F. A. "Obendar."—The R. F. A. Steamer "Obendar," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. "Jalaviya".—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer "Jalaviya" arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. "Alavi."—The Turner Morrison Coy.'s steamer "Alavi," arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 261 passengers.

S. S. "Gogra."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Gogra," arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. "Alavi."—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Alavi," sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. "Elysia."—The Anchor Line steamer "Elysia," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	870
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	370 0
Central India O. ..	100	16	560 XD
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c	445
Jeylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128 12
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	260
David	500	..	300
Dawa	250	40	655
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	205
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	22
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	853 12
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	106 4
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	337 8
Jamshed O	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..	811		87 8
Kilachand	25	..	3-12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5650
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	19
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	113 12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, November 22

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	400
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	300
Bombay Dyeing	861 4	871 4	861 4	870	
Century ..	365	370	362 8	370	
Central India ..	..	..	..	..	124-12
Colaba Land (O)	502 8	493 12		500 xD	
Crescent	..				163-12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	125
Fazulbhoy	850	856-4	846 4	853-12	
Finlay	..	..	..	..	125
Globe				..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	..	106-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	163-12
Indore Malwa ..	125	340	333 12	337-8	
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1125
Madhowjee ..					110
Mathuradas ..	..				110
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	..	108-12
New Great ..	285	287-8	281-4	286-	
Pearl		485	492 8	4 5	495
Pabany	..				205
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	375
Simplex	..	..	..	..	128-12
Swadeshi	470	471-4	470	471 4	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	140
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	113 12
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					217-8
Bombay Steam ..	..				168 12
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	19
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	28
Indian Cement ..	..				108-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..				105
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	..	48
Tram Co. Ord.	130-10	131-4	130-10	130-10	
Tata Hydro	1042-8	1049	1032-8	1040	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	64	65-8	64	65-4	
Tata Iron & Steel Def	207-8	217-8	207-8	216-4	
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..				77-8-6
Govt. paper 5 per cent	..				103-4

THE WEATHER

STRONG MONSOON IN THE SOUTH.

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

The shallow low pressure area extends from Ceylon to the Andamans and strong monsoon prevails in the south of the Bay. A few falls of rain have occurred in south-east Madras, Pamban recording three quarters of an inch. The western disturbance still over Kashmir has caused light local rain on snow there. Low temperatures persist over the central parts of the country.

Forecast: Dry weather generally.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorde at urs. on Monday, the 22nd November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature was below normal in the north and central Punjab. The thermometer fell last night to 37 deg. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Jhansi and the minimum alone at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are practically clear. The air is drier than usual in Sind and parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal at Kotah alone and the minimum in the whole of Rajputana. Ajmer recorded a minimum temperature of 46 deg. last night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over parts of Gujarat and Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was normal or in slight defect and the minimum in slight or moderate defect throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was below normal over most of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the central parts. Temperature was slightly below normal in the south of the area. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.8 deg. (normal) and a minimum of 70.3 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual generally in the Bombay Deccan and locally in Hyderabad. Temperature was below normal over most of the division:

General Remarks.—A depression has apparently formed off the Coromandel coast. Negapatam reports 2.04 inches of rain and Trivandrum a light fall. Weather has been dry elsewhere.

Forecast.—Extension in southeast Madras.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/13.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-48 Rs 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

CROP REPORT.

HALF-WEEKLY CROP REPORTS FOR THE 22ND NOVEMBER, 1926.

PUNJAB:—

Amritsar.—Cotton picking on large scale but arrivals slow.

Multan.—Cotton arriving freely. Wheat sowing still going on. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cotton arriving freely. Rabi sowings nearing completion.

UNITED PROVINCES:—

Agra.—Cotton arriving freely. Food gains doing well.

Cawnpore.—All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

RAJPUTANA:—Beawar.—Cotton arrivals commenced.

BERAR:—

Amraoti.—Cotton arriving freely. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

KHANDESH:—

Dhulia.—Cotton arriving freely.

BROACH:—Broach.—Cotton plants flowering advanced. Crop prospects generally good.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN LAHORE.

WANTS SWARAJ AS MUCH AS SWARAJISTS.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Speaking at an election meeting, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said, "I want Swaraj, as much as the Swarajists" I also want to free my country from foreign domination. There are two roads to freedom. One is armed rebellion and the others to look forward to the British Parliament for further instalments of reforms. I wan the people of India to fight unceasingly for their rights. But I am convinced that India cannot get freedom except through constitutional means. I belonged and still do belong to the Congress. For forty years now, I have worked for the Congress and will remain true to, and in it, till the end of my life. I want the Congress to unite and put forward a plea, based on wisdom, for reforms before the Royal Commission which will be instituted in 1929. Divided opinion in the country will have no effect on the Commission.

"I and my friends helped the Swarajists as far as we could. But when we were not heard and our counsel was ignored, we had to form the Congress Independent Party which will always strive for Swaraj for India."—Free Press.

PANDIT MOTILAL AND LALAJI

PRESS STATEMENT REFUTED.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22

Pundit Motilal Neru in the course of a telegram to the Editor "Bandemataram", Lahore, contradicts statements attributed to him in that paper of the 18th instant, that Punditji would crush Lala Lajpat Rai and that he would ruin Lalaji.

As such statements attributed to him were likely to prejudice the voters of the Punjab against the Congress candidates, Pandit Motilal asks the Editor to publish the contradiction. He proposes to defer taking such furher action as he might be advised till after the elections are over as he has no desire to distract the public mind from the issues in the election by introducing purely personal matters.—Free Press.

LALA LAJPAT RAI HECKLED.

ROWDYISM AT PUBLIC MEETING.

LAHORE, Nov. 21

Pandit Malaviya addressed a huge gathering of Hindus to-day supporting the candidature of Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Tekchand to the Assembly and local Council respectively. Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the meeting.

Confusion reigned supreme and the Pandit had to speak amidst many interruptions. When the meeting was about to disperse Jangbahadur Singh, Editor of the "Nation" wanted to put certain questions to Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Malaviya, but his request having been refused he insisted on his right whereupon certain rowdies from the audience came on the dais and roughly handled him until he was rescued by some sympathisers.

There were constant shouts of "Lajpat Rai-ki-Jai" and counter shouts of "Pandit Motilal-Nehru-ki-Jai" and the meeting dispersed amidst great confusion.

A procession was then formed which passed through the streets requesting people to vote for Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Tekchand. Bitter feelings are prevailing in the City, and voters are getting puzzled by the demonstrations and counter-demonstrations of the Hindu Sabha and the Congress.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

STEADY TONE OF JUTES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22

In the share market in jutes there is a very steady tone although the volume of business is smaller. As the session advanced a larger turnover was recorded with a slightly quieter tone. Coals with only a quiet business passing show no change. Teas were firm. Government securities were steady. Banks show no change. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 77/11. 4 per cent loan 1960-70 89/1, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 108/1, 6 per cent bonds 1930 107/1.

Banks:—Central Bank 29, Imperial Bank 1507/8.

Railways:— Hardwar Dehra Light Railway 121.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref. 144, Keoram pref. 60.

Jutes:—Albion 513, Alliance 525, Auckland 270, Birla 9/6, Budge Budge 517, Champdany 180, Craig 5, Clive 37/13, Dalhousie pref. 120, Delta 558, Fort Gloster 896/8, Fort William 347, Gondalpara 985, Gourepore 723/8, Howrah 42/14, Hooghly 80, Kamarhatty 655, Kanknarrah 500, Lansdowne 292, Lawrence 610/8, Lothian 479, Naihati 480, National 31/10, Northbrook 53/12, Nuddea 46/8, Orient 267, Presidency 8/6, Reliance 70/8, Union 573, Reoghur 11, Ghusick and Muslia 10, Jainty Central 5/12, Jainty West 1/4, Satpukuria and Asansol 2, Searsole 5/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/8, Burma Finance and Mining 6/8, Indian Iron and Steel 7/1, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 68/8, Marshalls 3/10. Madan Theatres 4/8, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/14.

Tea Companies:— Arcuttipore 30/12, Bishnauth 35/10, Dammacherra 16/4, Dimakusi 24, East India 25/2, Hathikhera 29/8, Hasimara 44/4, North Western Cachar 379.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling fee and twenty-seven thirty seconds pence.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Pre-Bureau Market

LOCAL—Quiet—Closed Steady.

Private cables:

Bombay, November 20

LIVERPOOL: Spinners' takings so far this season 5,216,000 bales.

Miners' Federation surrendered. Coal strike virtually finished.

NEW YORK: Cotton while preferring sales bulges, extent scale down buying orders, holding movement may make purchases good dips advisable.

Trading market. Mills have large buying orders lower down. Southern basis firmer on better grades securties irregular.

May highest 13.04 (11.58) Lowest 12.99 (10.15).

AMERICANS.

On Saturday both the New York and Liverpool markets fluctuated within a narrow range. Both buyers and sellers refused to add more to their long or short interest before the Bureau report is published. At this advanced and matured state of the American crop, if the Bureau shows a change of couple of lakhs of bales in the last report, it matters very little to an average operator when he looks at the probable crop figure from the statistical point of view. But in most cases, it makes a lot of change in the general sentiment and under such circumstances open interests of weak parties are squared up before the Bureau Report. Such a state of affairs is found to-day in American cotton markets. The Bureau report is anticipated to show the indicated crop a little over 18 millions of bales excluding linterns. The ginning report is expected to show thirteen and a quarter million bales ginned.

It is profitless to come to any decision before the reports are released. As usual "you pays your money and you takes your choice." The last two Bureau reports were bearish as they showed a substantial increase in the expected crop but the prices kept steady and even improved. "There's many a slip 'twixt cup and the lip" in cotton business, as in other things and especially so, when the markets are expecting Bureau reports.

LOCAL MARKET.

Our market opened this morning steady. Broach April|May quoted at R259 but in the absence of buying orders and on general selling prices declined couple of rupees and ruled steady till the close of the Marwari Bazar sessions as under:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
Broach A.|M.	259	259	256|8	257|8
Oomra D.|J.	247	247	246	246|8
Oomra Mar.	243|8	243|8	243	243|8
Bengal D.|J.	217	217	216|8	217
Bengal Mar.	214|8	214|8	214	214

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened better with private expectations of bullish Bureau report. Our market ruled steady to firm. Sellers were cautious and with some jobbers buying prices closed as under:

Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closed.

Broach April-May 258, 258 1|2, 258 258-1|2.

Oomraa December-January 246 1|2, 247; 246 1|2, 247.

Oomra-March 244, 244, 243 1|2 244.

Bengal December-January 218, 219, 218, 219.

Bengal March 215|8, 216, 215|8, 216.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 22 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	20-11-26	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	198	4,280	34,864
Central India	31	6,417	20,088
Barsi and Nagar	3	1,487	7,456
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	1,076
Berar	332	4,945	15,278
Central Provinces	25	677	34,19
Total Oomras ..	589	17,916	82,18[illegible]
Dholera		2,964	17,578
N.W. Provinces	365	7,028	45,482
Rajputana ..	..	5 525	6,779
Sind-Punjab ..	56	3,543	19,414
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	128	6,035	11,590
Westerns-Northerns	4	6,947	5,368
Cocoanada ..	..	202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	..	1,964	1,219
American		24,840	138
Egyptian and African ..	10	15,510	23,330
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	5	12
Total	1,152	97,049	2,20,905

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 18th 20-11-26	This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	538	44,834	78,775
Japan & China ..	209	33,094	77,784
Coast Ports		2,733	4,143
Up-country by Rail. ..		25,511	2,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,094	10,285
Total ..	747	1,11,266	1,73,012

PRODUCE RECTIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,185
Linseed	6,108
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	116
Gingellyseeds	1,527
Poppyseed	131
Groundnuts	4,098
Castorseed	1,099
Rice	3,614
Myrabollams	1,499
Cottonseed	3,701
Mowraseed	23
Gram	2,050
Joowar	53
Maize	88
Bajree	2,380
	Tons.
Coal	2,272

READY.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bengal	F. G.	230/235
	Fine	215/250
Barsi		255/265
Khandeish	Fine	260
Akola/Khamgaon		270/275

OLD CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Broach	M. G. Fine	285/290
Bengal	M. G. F. G.	210/225
Khandeish		190/230
Akola/Khamgaon		225/250
Nagpur		245/265
Jalna/Aurangabad		200/230
Sanavad/Khandwa		210/235
Punjab/American		295/310
Adoni		210/245
Bijapur		210/245
Bagalkot		225/255
Coompta		300/315
Tirupur		295/325

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot:—16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 20.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,079,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	423,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	37,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,175,000
Others Cotton Visible Supply	435,00
Total Sales	46,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	500
East Indian Cotton Stock	6,000
East Indian Cotton Forward	300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	600
American Cotton Afloat	326,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	402,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	435,000

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

To-day there was very little business being done for both linseed and wheat. Prices could not show much change and closed quiet but steady. The under tone is healthy and there are buyers at lower prices:—

Linseed.—May Rs. 10-4-0.
Wheat.—January Rs. 7-15-6.
Wheat.—May Rs. 7 7-6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS. READY.

Wheat.—White Delhi 70-30 Bazar Terms, Rs. 54-0-0; Rail. Delivery Rs. 8-2-0.

Wheat.—White Cawnpore 70-30 Bazar Terms Rs. 55 0-0; Rail. Delivery Rs. 8-2-0.

Wheat.—Karachi Bangla, Bazaar Terms, Rs. 56-0-0; Rail. Delivery Rs. 8-1-0.

Rapeseed.—Brown Cawnpore, Bazaar Terms Rs. 10 4-0; Rail. Delivery Rs. 10-8-0.

Linseed.—Brown Bold Bazar Terms Rs. 10-1 0; Rail Delivery Rs. 10-8-0.

Linseed.—Brown Thin. Bazaar Terms, Rs 9-10-0; Rail Delivery Rs. 10 1-0.

Teelseed.—White 85-15, Bazaar Terms, Rs. 75-0-0.

Poppyseed.—White. Bazaar Terms Rs. 14-8 0; Rail Delivery Rs. 15-0-0.

Groundnuts.—Bazaar Terms, Rs. 64-0-0; Rail Delivery Rs. 12-12-0.

Mowraseed.—Bazaar Terms, Rs. 7-4 0; Rail Delivery Rs. 7-6-0.

Castorseed.—Bazaar Terms, Rs. 49-0-0; Rail Delivery. Rs. 10-2 0.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 900.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1010.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 995.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st Rs. 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 3/4.

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 129.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.33.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5 13-16
Bank Demand	1 5 27-32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1-6 5-32
Fcs. Demand	910
American Dollars	277½
Hongkong Dollars	133½
Shanghai	166¾
Japan	136¼
Singapore	157¾

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3 months 4 25/32 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4. per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The market was featureless with only moderate business:—

Ready.—Rs. 21-9-0.
Kartak Delivery.—Rs. 21-8-9.
Magsar Delivery.—Rs. 21 8-9.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The day of settlement is drawing near and our market is keeping strong. It looks like a successful corner. Sellers see no way to depress prices as the stocks are low and bull support is impressive. The market closed as under:—

Ready.—Rs. 59 15-0.
Kartak Delivery.—Rs. 59-13 0.
Magsar Delivery.—Rs. 57-13-0.
Posh Delivery.—Rs. 57-8-0.
Double Option premium.
Magsar.—Rs. 2 2-0.
Posh.—Rs. 3-4-0.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov. 22. Per md.	Rs. a. ps
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1.3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 22. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchioka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		36 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Kogar Brass, Metal	¾	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Nov. 22. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 7 0
David	No. 10½	0 7 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 7 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 7 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 3
Japan	No. 20	0 10 0
Japan	No. 32	0 14 0
Japan	No. 40	1 0 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 22.

KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 11 0
Jecob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sasoon	,,	0 10 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Appolo	,,	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 14 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Malal)	,,	0 15 0
Phoenix	,,	0 14 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No. 5202/5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Appolo Mill	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin	Calender	34-42 In.:
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 6
Appolo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 3
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 9
Palkhi	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Century	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Jamshed	,,	3 14 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Appolo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kahta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 0
Mahel	,,	0 15 0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/7 5/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/7 3/4d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/7 3/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/7 5/8d.

"THE VITAL QUESTION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read with great interest the article on "The Vital Question" by a contributor in your issue of the 17th instant. I am glad that my efforts to persuade the Currency League to widen its scope of agitation have met with success. I note with interest that your contributor entirely agrees with me in my opinion about the right currency policy for this country and also about the immediate practicability of an effective gold standard. Your contributor will be interested to learn that this writer had something to do in persuading the Currency League to accept the scheme for an immediate introduction of a gold standard. Your contributor finds fault with my remarks referring to the fact that Sir Purshotamdas has also subscribed to the gold bullion standard. He characterises my criticism—it was not a criticism but only a statement of fact—as peevish and hasty, and he blames me for the tone and temper of my remarks. It is clear that your contributor has failed to understand the spirit of my letter and if he reads it again he will find that there is nothing in it which is peevish. Unfortunately he starts with an assumption that it was directed against Sir Purshotamdas. I simply pointed out that when we are all with Sir Purshotamdas in demanding the exchange rate to be fixed at 1s. 4d. (the relation of the rupee to the standard gold coin at 15 to 1) we should not be understood as accepting all his views embodied in the Report, because on a more vital issue we do not agree with him. It was simply to avoid a misunderstanding that I pointed out that even Sir Purshotamdas has subscribed to the gold bullion standard and that his subscription to that system has been made much by Sir Basil and the opponents of a gold standard for India. If the expression of facts is peevish I plead guilty to the charge. As regards hastiness, it seems that your contributor has failed to appreciate the gravity of the question.

I may assure your contributor that I appreciate as much as he does the difficulties of Sir Purshotamdas. I admire his independence of thought and courage of expression and I have the highest respect for these qualities. But with all my admiration when I find that though he is well intentional and sincere in his expression, he is wrong in his interpretation, I think it my duty to point it out in the larger interests of the country and I am sure Sir Purshotamdas will be the first man to approve of this attitude.

Your contributor has referred with enthusiasm to the first section of the dissenting minute. It is true that in his historical restrospect Sir Purshotamdas has pointed out very many things and stated strong arguments for a gold standard and one would have expected him to follow up the historical restrospect which a clear definite and positive demand for a gold standard, but instead of doing this Sir Purshotamdas concludes his restrospect by a statement (which is unexpected in view of the statements in the restrospect) that he is entirely in agreement with his colleagues in recommending a gold bullion standard for India.

There is not a word about the exact nature—whether temporary or permanent—of the gold bullion standard in the Dissenting Minute, and the recommendation for a gold bullion standard being unanimous—it is supposed to be a permanent solution for India because in the opinion of the Commission it is an 'absolute gold standard.' Your contributor writes that Sir Purshotamdas accepted the gold bullion standard only as a temporary measure. Is this stated anywhere? This is a figment of your contributors brain.

Sir Purshotamdas says that he is with us in our demand but his difficulties are that we have no good reserves. The scheme suggested to the Currency League does not involve any additional demand for gold, and I hope that Sir Purshotamdas will accept that scheme. I am charged for not appreciating the work of the Currency League. It seems that your contributor did not read the report of my lecture at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. The Currency League and Sir Victor Sasson deserve all credit for awakening the public opinion.

The Government has accepted all the recommendations of the Report, and legislation embodying those recommendations to be introduced in January. Now that we are all agreed, we must agitate not only for a gold standard, but also for a ratio of 15 to 1 or the exchange rate of 1s. 4d. and also for a Central Bank on our own terms. We must formulate our demands for a comprehensive monetary reform. It is no use to waste time and energy in futile controversy.—Yours etc

Nov. 20.

G. N. JOSHI.

18D. RATIO.

RUINOUS TO INDIA.

AHMEDABAD'S PROTEST.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

Yesterday's meeting in support of Indian Currency League was convened under the auspices of the following 13 associations representing various interests. The following is the text of the resolutions adopted at the meeting:—

(1.) Millowners' Association (2.) Bullion Association, (3.) Maskati Cloth Mahajan Association (4.) The Mercantile Association. (5.) Seed Merchants' Association, (6.) Cotton Seeds Association, (7.) Grain Merchants' Association, (8.) Shroff Mahajan Association, (9.) Share and Stock Brokers' Association, (10.) Cloth Mahajan Association, 11.) Yarn Merchants' Association, (12.) Castor Seeds (Merchants' Association, (13.) Rajnagar Seeds Association.

(1.) This public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held under the auspices of the following Associations and Mahajan (already referred to) strongly disapproves of the proposed ratio of 1s. 6d. per rupee recommended by the Majority of the Currency Commission as being detrimental to the agricultural and the general economic interests of India, and views with grave concern the efforts of the Finance Member for its establishment.

(2.) This meeting further urges the Legislatures and the Government of India to stabilise the Exchange at 1s. 4d. as recommended by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in his able Minute of Dissent.

(3.) This meeting authorises the President to forward these two resolutions to the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India and to the Members of both the Legislatures with a request to decide the matter in conformity with the expressed wishes of the Indian public.—F. P. I.

MADRAS RACES

THE PROSPECTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Madras racing season commences on the 8th December. First entries for the first extra meeting 8th and 11th December and winter meeting December 15th, 18th, 24th 28th and January 1st closed at 3 p.m. on Monday 15th November On the whole the entries are quite satisfactory. The following are some of the out station owners who have entered:—

Owners:—H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Sir Walter Wilson and Mr. Dawson, Mr. Gulam Hussain Essatji, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Goculdas, Mr. D. S Darve, Mr J. C. Galstaun, Mr. A. M. Khairaz, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. R. H. Ghagan and Mr. S. Mahalla and other Arabs.

The following are some of the prominent local owners who have entered their horses for the two above meetings:—Mr. J. J. Murphy, Haji Sir Ismail Sait, H. H. Maharajah of Mysore. The Hon'ble Raja of Bobbili, Captain Sir the Raja of Venkatagiri, H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Mr. V. Venkatanarayana Rao and Mr. G. A. Marsh.

The following are some of the prominent trainers expected here during the season:—A. Templeman, H. Wishart, T. Ferguson, H. R. Gegg T. Nelsom, C. Barker, G. Dillon, F. J. Trahan, S. Meajan, S. Kassim, Mahomed Ibrahim, M. Ali Asker, H. M. Sadiq Gulam Ali, A. Mahulla.

Horses (English):—There is to be found a lot of new blood as can be seen from the number of young horses entered. In the Trades' cup which is a closed race for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old as many as 24 horses have been entered. All the races in Classes 3 and 4 have filled well and the class of horses is good.

Arabs:—On an average the number of entries for Arabs compare favourably with those that came to Madras in previous years. Some of the races have over forty entries.

Jockeys:—The following Jockeys are expected to take part at Madras during the ensuing season:—Harding, Beasley, Gorden, Brown, Harrikon, Robertson (imported from England) Mepherson Burges, Donnelly, Bullock, Clarke, Akey, Babajan Shaukati Ali.

Stables:—The following trainers with their strings have arrived at the station and all the others are expected to arrive here by the end of this month.—Trainers Gegg, Paker Billon, Sadiq, and Gulam Ali.

The training track is open and horses are being worked in the morning. The grass track is ready and in excellent order. A little more rain is perhaps needed and it is to be hoped that the last of it comes earlier this year so as not to interfere with racing as it did last year.

M. C. C. V. PARSI EUROPEAN.

The team to represent the European and Parsis against the M. C. C. in Bombay has now been selected and is as follows:—

F. G. Travers, (Captain).
R. J. O. Meyer.
Capt. B. Hqwlett.
Capt. E. L. Armitage.
B. F. Kapadia.
D. K. Kapadia.
R. J. Jamshedji.
S. Colah.
P. H. Darnwalla.
S. H. Ghandi.
H. F. Vajifdar.
Reserves—W. J. Cu[illegible] G. C. Phillips.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting of East India Cotton Association, Ld., at Trading Hall of Cotton Exchange, Mazagaon, 5 p.m.

Special Meeting of Standing Committee, 4.40 p.m. to consider Budget estimates.

Send-off to Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, Servants of India Society, Girgaum, 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 24.

Indian Deputation to South Africa sails.

University Settlement Annual sale of work, at Mrs. Gillum's Bungalow, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, at 4.45, Admission Free.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 24th November, 1926 at 11.15 a.m.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS

Gentlemen of the Common Jury other than those already empanelled are not required to attend to-day but should watch the daily papers to see when their attendance is required.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:

Small-pox attack 1, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total morfality (exclusive of the stillborn) 76.

Total mortality this day last year was 76.

"A" WARD MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Mulraj Kalsondas of Messrs. Mulraj and Co., dealers in Government Securities, has decided to stand for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the "A" Ward, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mathradas Trieumji owing to continued illnes.

MR. J. B. PETIT FOR CORPORATION.

It is understood that a vacancy is likely to arise in the Bombay Municipal Corporation owing to the resignation of a member on account of ill-health, and that Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, has, at the request of his friends, agreed to stand for the vacancy.

THE SHAW DELEGATION.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a public meeting of the non textile workers in Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Girgaum, to meet the International Textile Workers Delegation headed by the Right Honourable Thomas Shaw, M. P.

THE LATE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

W. I. LIBERAL'S TRIBUTE.

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association desires to place on record its sense of loss at the untimely and sudden death of the Hon. Sir Lalubhai A. Shah which occurred on the 16th instant. In him Bombay has lost a most upright and painstaking Judge of ability and inexhaustible diligence and the Hon. Judges of the High Court their most sincere and valuable colleague. By his simplicity, complaisance and many social and private virtues he has won for himself, as few have won, the esteem and regard of citizens of all comunities in the city and the Presidency.

LORD LYTTON'S SUCCESSOR.

COL. JACKSON TO LEAVE FOR INDIA ON MARCH 25TH.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

According to the "Englishman's" London correspondent, Colonel F. S. Jackson who is to succeed the Earl of Lytton as Governor of Bengal will leave Marseilles for India by the P. & O. mailboat "Rajputana" on March 25th.—A.P.

"SWARAJIST POLICY HAS RUINED INDIA."

LALAJI WANTS CLEAR MANDATE.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Speaking at a public meeting last night, Lala Lajpatrai stated that he would fight out the election from the West Punjab constituency for the Legislative Assembly, though Raizada Hansraj had withdrawn from Jullundur. Lalaji said he wanted a clear mandate from the electorate. He wanted an unequivocal reply from the country as to which policy they preferred. He wanted to know if they would have his policy or that of the Swarajists who were for consistent and uniform obstruction, which they could not follow in practice.

"Remember, Hindus", he continued "the Swarajist policy has ruined the country, and especially the Hindu interests. I am not against Hindu-Muslim unity, nor am I against Mussalmans. They are as good as Hindus. But what I say is that the Swarajists are putting before you facts in a wrong way. The Swarajists, who declared themselves to be Nationalists and against communal preferences, have gone and incited the Jains in India not to support me. A passage in my book "History of India" was brought forth. But I am glad that the central organisation of Jains in Bombay have, by a resolution, asked the Punjab Jains to support me."—Free Press.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

TRIAL FOR COUNTERFEITING COINS

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced it sitting on Monday morning, Mr. Justice Talyarkhan presiding.

The first case to be tried was that of Puru Gamna, a Hindu aged 27, who was charged with counterfeiting coins.

It was alleged by the prosecution that some time in July last the police received certain information as a result of which the movements of the accused were watched. On July 31, a policeman in mufti, seeing the accused and his wife leaving their house, followed them to a bidi-shop where the accused made a bargain with the shop-keeper and handed him a four-anna piece which the latter refused to accept. He then went to another shop, made a small purchase with the coin and went away. He made a similar purchase at another shop. The policeman who had been following him all the time recovered all the coins which were found to be counterfeit and arrested the accused and his wife. On a search being made, a number of counterfeit four-anna nickel pieces and other coins amounting to Rs. 54 were found on the person of the woman, and several instruments generally used for counterfeiting coins were found in their house. These were sent for examination to the mint and the mint authorities certified them to be counterfeit.

The case is proceeding.

A DIVORCE SUI .

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY POLICE INSPECTOR AGAINST HIS WIFE.

On the Original Side of the High Court Mr. Justice Kemp heard a matrimonial suit in which H. A. S. Bayley, a Deputy Inspector of the Bombay City Police, prayed for divorce against Mrs. Flora Bayley, his wife on the ground of alleged adultery.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Barrister-at-Law, while the respondent was absent and undefended.

According to the plaintiff, he was born in South Wales. After serving his term in the Army he came to Bombay and joined the City Police in 1917. He met the respondent —an Anglo-Indian—in 1919 and the parties were married at Christ Church, Byculla, on April 6, 1920. They then lived together till May, 1921, when disagreement occurred between them with the result the wife left her husband one night without his knowledge. He thereupon traced her at Deolali brought her back and condoned her. On May 6, 1924, she left him in the same manner. This time permanently. After some time he published a notice in the local newspapers to effect that his wife having left his protection, he would not hold himself responsible for her liabilities. Proceeding, the plaintiff stated on oath that till last year he had not come to know about his wife's whereabouts. In 1925, with the assistance of Inspector Foreman of Kirkee Police the petitioner came to know about his wife's doings in Poona and Kirkee and according to him it appears she was leading the life of a prostitute entertaining the troops in Poona and Kirkee. Correspondence was filed in the case, which passed between Inspector Foreman and the plaintiff alleging that she was being hounded from place to place by the Military Police as an undesirable character. Extracts from the records of the Cantonment and the Military Police, setting out her career, in the two military stations, together with photographs of her which were identified by the plaintiff and those of his wife were filed as evidence in the suit. The complaint also set out the names of persons who were on visiting terms with the respondent. With these pieces of evidence in his possession the plaintiff filed the suit for divorce against the respondent. The plaintiff in his evidence, corroborated these allegations.

His Lordship then raised a point regarding the plaintiff's rights of domicile in India as only persons domiciled in India could come within the jurisdiction of the High Court. In the present case on his own admission, he was born and bred in Wales and had only come down to India in 1917. Counsel for the applicant asked an adjournment of the suit to enable him to study this aspect of the case and argue it before his Lordship at the next hearing. The suit was accordingly adjourned to Wednesday next.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Fatura Subakhan, a middle aged Pathan was found profusely bleeding from his head on railway lines near Masjid Station. He was removed to the Hospital where he died soon after admission.

At an inquest held on Monday morning, the Corner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death in view of the fact that a down electric train had passed over the lines only 10 minutes before the deceased was found.

YOUNG GIRL'S DEATH FROM BURNS

Ladubai Dhanji, a young girl aged 7 years sustained severe burns all over her body on Sunday noon while she was sitting near a segree in her room at Delisle Road. Her clothes caught fire and before the flames could be put out, the girl sustained severe burns all over her body. She was removed to the Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

At an inquest held on Monday morning, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following accidental burns received by the deceased all over her body.

HINDU-MUSLIM DISHARMONY

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO CALL FOR INTERVENTION.

The "Hindu" publishes the following:—

Copies of the following letters that passed between a Muslim correspondent and Mahatma Gandhi, have been sent to us for publication:—

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatmaji,—It pained me to learn that the leaders' recent appeal met with a disappointing response from you. The Howrah riot on the occasion of Dasahra Puja is clear evidence that the spirit of harmony has not yet developed between the two sister communities of India. The formation of a Union by Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad to bring about peace and unity has produced no material effect. Lord Birkenhead in his recent speech at the Indian Students' Association in London has given expression to his ideas as to the unfitness of India for further Reforms, but parties are split into factions with the result that the election of members for the next legislative bodies upon which our national freedom in future depends, is being urged on various principles. The fate of the country is now hanging in the balance. Your counsel and intervention is indispensable at this critical juncture. I am quite confident that your presence and practical aid in the politics of to-day will help to heal the sore of disunion. And the lives of poor and innocent people are dearer and more precious than spinning wheels.

I therefore appeal to you in the name of God and the country to leave your Ashram and rescue the people as a saviour of the nation from the deep ditch they are going to fall in. If you come out of your retirement a little earlier than your pledged time the interest of the country will ere long be safeguarded and the people will be saved from the exploitation of such leaders as are actuated by motives of self-aggrandizement. Nothing but peace and harmony will then prevail throughout the country.

Please favour me with an early reply and oblige.

Yours Truly,
(Sd.) SYED ZAHIRUR HAQ.

Barh (Patna), Oct. 25.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY.

Dear friend,—I thank you for your letter. It may flatter my pride but I hope I have none. I am conscious of my unfitness and limitations. If there was the slightest chance of successful intervention, my seclusion would not deter me. But I see none. I therefore remain still and pray.

The spinning wheel is not dearer to me than precious lives. I take to it as a child to its mother's breast, because I believe it to possess the capacity of saving millions of lives from penury and degradation. I commend it to you.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Sabarmati, Nov. 10.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE STAVRINAKY DANCERS.

A PROGRAMME OF FULL OF LIFE.

The Excelsior Theatre has a star attraction in the Stavrinaky Dancers Russian Ballet who are staying in Bombay for a short season. This is the best show, of its kind, which has visited Bombay for some time, and all those who have seen it vote it to be altogether splendid. Monday's programme consisted of three parts, the first being a ballet entitled Bacchus, and the last Jarmarka, while the middle part was made up of a series of well-chosen divertissements.

In Jarmarka were brought out the traits and customs of a simple life with which city-folk are unacquainted. The price is altogether light and its success depends upon the art of the dancers. Perhaps its meaning is not so intelligible to those who have never been in touch with people and customs of that part of Europe, but to the initiated Jarmarka provided ample entertainment.

An altogether happy section of the programme was the series of divertissements, which were chosen and executed in a manner to foil even the most exacting of critics. Mr. Baris Baseakoff was great in his Russian dance. The Affananssieff Sisters earned well-merited encores with their Hungarian Gipsy Dance and Russian Dance. Mdlle M. Smirnova struck the correct note when she appeared as a dark-eyed Andalusian, while the crowd could not have enough of Mlle Mary Klaver's Jazz. The vivacious Mdlle M. Smirnova, Prima Ballerina, is an exceedingly talented dancer with a charming personality which adds to her accomplishments. Throughout the programme she played every conceivable part and delighted the audience with her smile. It would be unfair to distinguish between the members of the company, as a cleverer combine it would be difficult to see in Bombay. They certainly deserve whole-hearted support.

MISSING CAR RETURNED TO OWNER

Inspector Rahn appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning and applied for permission to hand over Motor Car No. Y. 1487 belonging to Dr. Jamshedji Rustomji which was found lying on Clarke Road, to its owner.

Mr. Rahn stated that Dr. Jamshedji had on Saturday evening left his car at the Cooperage and had gone out for a walk. When he returned he found the Car missing. He lodged a complaint with the police, and later on at about 1-30 a.m. the same night the car was found lying on Clarke Road with two side lamps, batteries, tail lights, horn etc. worth Rs. 300 missing.

The Magistrate granted the permission.

CORPORATORS AND MUNICIPAL DUES.

NEED FOR FURTHER STRINGENCY.

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON TAIRSEE S RESOLUTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Corporation considered two important motions of Mr. L. R. Tairsee in regard to the disqualification of certain defaulting members who failed to pay their dues to the municipality or were dismissed from the municipal service. After a heated discussion, in which Mr. Tairsee pointed out that 8 to 10 per cent of the Councillors were not paying the municipal assessment in time, the question was referred to a committee, while the other resolution was adopted "nem con."

Dr. A. G. Viegas also brought an interesting proposition fixing the period of office of the Commissioner in five years but after a heated debate it was thrown out. (Detailed report of the proceedings has to be held over owing to pressure of other important news matter.)

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUNGLOW.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTE

A special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday at 2-10 p.m. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

Consideration was given to the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for the year 1927-1928. Referring to the construction of a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner for which Rs. 30,000 were provided for the year 1926-1927 and Rs. 100,000 for 1927-28, Mr. H. J. Davis moved for the adoption of this item to which Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment for the postponement of this item as it was not urgent.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that they had already spent Rs. 60,000 on the purchase of land for the bungalow and the Corporation had spent Rs. 30,000 for the current year. He thought it was not advisable to upset the decision of the Corporation. He suggested to leave the matter to the Corporation for decision.

"RESPECT THE CORPORATION'S DECISION."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee advised those who opposed the resolution to take the defeat in a sporting spirit. The Corporation had decided to construct the bungalow and had sanctioned the grant. They had also invested Rs. 60,000 in land and he asked who would bear the loss of interest of the investment if the matter was postponed. He appealed to the sense of self-respect of the Standing Committee not to postpone the matter and urged them to adopt a definite policy to respect the decision of the Corporation.

Mr. H. J. Davis agreed with Mr. Tairsee and said it would be somewhat a contemptable action on the part of the Committee to postpone the construction of the bungalow. Whoever might be the Commissioner, he urged, taking into consideration the great burden of work which he had to bear of a City with a population of over a million, they were bound to provide him with a comfortable bungalow and make the burden as little as possible.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, said he meant to postpone the matter for a year only as it was not very urgent.

The question being put to the vote, the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

MOVE TOWARDS PROLONGING THE TERM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, November 18.

The new Municipal elections for the Karachi Municipality are due to take place in March, 1927. But the new Municipal Act will come into force one year later. It is therefore that the present Corporation and its President Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta are trying to get this sitting Corporation extended by one year. It is hoped that the Government will accede to their request That will save the Municipality double trouble of having Elections in March 1927, and again in March, 1928, when the new Municipal Act comes into force. That will save the Municipality lot of expense that is generally borne on the Municipal elections.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

There was a large dinner party at the Government House, Rangoon, on Saturday night, to meet Sir Ganen and Lady Roy.

Major Alexander and Lady Metcalfe (daughter of late Lord Curzon) left the Government House, Rangoon, on Saturday evening for Mandalay. They will return to Rangoon on the 29th December.

Sir Ganen Roy received a deputation of postal and R. M. S. officials on Saturday.—Reuter.

FORMATION OF MADRAS MINISTRY.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT CORRECTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar of Salem who arrived here yesterday, in an interview, said the telegram published in the Hindu from its Salem correspondent relating to the views of Mr. Vijaraghavachariar was inaccurate and incomplete, and the publication was in breach of an express promise by the correspondent regarding the question of the formation of minstry in Madras. He clearly told him that he was quite incompetent to offer a decided opinion, but he thought that Swarajists, true to their election pledges and loyal to the party creed and rules of discipline, might hesitate to accept office, and possiby they might think of supporting the Independents. The telegram respecting the conversation as to Lala Lajpat Rai's attitude was deplorably inaccurate.

LALAJI'S ACCUSATION OF SWARAJISTS.

To the specific question as to what he thought of Lalaji's accusatien of Swarajists that they were conspiring to bring about an invasion of India by the King of Afghanistan, Mr. Vijiaraghava-chariar replied that this incident was a tragedy not occurring for the first time in the political history of India that Lalaji was a man of high character and lofty patriotism but also highly emotional and apt occasionally to form rapid judgments on meagre evidence present. Vijiaraghavachariar never even hinted that Lalaji wilfully or even consciously attributed to Swarajists' intrigue with his Afghan Majesty, and that he (Lalaji) was quite incapabe of it even as election tactics. Vijiaraghavachariar quoted Lalaji's entry into the Swarajist's camp last year as an instance of his rapid judgment and that circumstances) compelled him to quit it.—A. P

A CONTRAST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The malicious propaganda carried on in certain quarters against Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah evoked the indignation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, with the result that she felt impelled to indite a special plea on his behalf in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant. This she did, not as the President of the Indian National Congress, because she could not do so in that capacity, Mr. Jinnah not being a Congressman in the technical sense of the term. But she supported Mr. Jinnah's candidature against Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji. However, her heart was hardened and the springs of milk and honey dried in the case of Mr. Jayakar. The unchivalrous attacks levelled by the "Indian National Herald" at Mr. Jayakar day after day would not move her nor did they evoke even a vestige of sympathy from her for Mr. Jayakar who is not only a Congressman but has been elected to the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Jayakar may not be a hero to her but all the same he is still a Congressman. Yet she had no word to say about or in favour of him? If she wanted Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a Congressman, to be returned, surely she ought to have known that the second seat was not to be kept vacant. Unless Mr. Dumasia had special claims on her, her silence and conduct towards Mr. Jayakar seems inexplicable. Why should there be this hide and seek policy? At any rate as a "Congressman" and moreover as the President of the Congress she should have had regard for Mr. Jayakar as a Congressman and ought to have helped to secure for him the other seat. But this must he said that her conduct has been noted and will not be forgotten by the Bombay public.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Horniman's conduct belies his professions about the Non-co-operation movement. One has only to read the proceedings of the extraordinary meting of the Bombay Newspaper Co., Ld., held the other day and he will be struck by the veracity of the above impression.

One item of Non-co-operation was boycott of Law Courts and getting our disputes settled by arbitration without the outside interference and medium of a "foreign" Government Law Court. But Mr. Horniman would not like to revive this spirit when an opportunity offered itself, nay he went to the extent of giving go-bye to it. When a proposal for the appointment of a member of an Auditors' firm as a liquidator to wind up the Indian Newspaper Co., was moved, Mr. Horniman, thought it patriotic to move an amendment to have the appointment made through the interference of the extraneous agency of the High Court. Is this in keeping with the spirit of Non-co-operation of which he so loosely talks now a days? Does this incident go to show that even the spirit let apart the form of Non-co-operation is living? How does Mr. Horniman reconcile his attitude?—Yours etc.,

S. V. RAO.

DR TAGORE AT BUKHAREST

LONDON Nov. 21.

Bukharest.—Dr. Tagore gave a reading of certain portion of his works at the National Theatre where a large and enthusiastic audience had assembled.—Reuter.

Men and Matters.

"Verb Sap" in his letter to us published yesterday remarked that the "Indian National Herald" was called by some people "Nabha News".

* * * *

A correspondent commenting on this says that this is due to certain "good and sufficient reasons". He points out how the "Herald" gave prominence in the beginning of its career to the activities of the ex-Maharajah of Nabha.

* * * *

But the correspondent adds that he is surprised that latterly the "Herald" has been silent about Nabha. He wonders whether this is due to "other good and sufficient reasons."

* * * *

Sumptuous fare is to be provided to-night when some classical bouts in the boxing ring are to be exhibited to the public. Joe Attridge who has come down from Australia is going to meet Young Firko in a six round contest. Harold Soares, on whose brows the laurels as light weight champion of Western India are still fresh and green, will tackle Milton Kubes. Nobby Hall will fight Harold's brother Arthur who will put up a plucky fight to justify his claim to the welter-weight championship of Western India.

* * * *

The most pleasing part of the entertainment is the fine spirit displayed by these men—they are not going to fight for purses, the profits and gate money is to be placed to the credit of the Ex-Services Association, and Sir Victor Sassoon Bart, has agreed to help with the expenses and a substantial amount will thus be credited to charity. The sacrifice of these men gives the lie to the current sneer that sport nowadays is being tarred with the money-brush.

* * * *

After the phenomenal success of the Walking Competition which attracted a large body of eager competitors, men's thoughts would naturally run on the lines of a road running race—ten miles, of course. A bird whispers that the go ahead committee of the Y. M. C. A., has got wind of the popular desire and it is quite on the cards that this competition will be a "fait accompli" by January next.

* * * *

Visitors to India who hail from the West where the pace of progress is fast and furious are overwhelmed with astonishment at the labour-cart rate of progress in this ancient land. After a century and half of British rule, India still lags in the rear-guard and something of this sort must have been running in the mind of Rt. Hon. Tom Shaw who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the S. S. "Rajputana" together with other members of the Delegation of the International Textile Workers' Association.

* * * *

Replying to an address of welcome in the Hall of the Servants of India Society at Girgaon, Mr. Tom Shaw had some unpleasant home-truths to tell the benign British Government and we make no apology for quoting one paragraph from his speech verbatim. "It is a reflection", he said, "on the Government whether it is British or Indian or German or French when the people ruled by it cannot read or write. When the people are denied the knowledge printed in books, it certainly does reflect on the system of Government in that country and the great failure of the Government of India is that it has not succeeded in giving the people an opportunity of acquiring what every human being ought to have—a developed brain that can read other people's thoughts." All this is a startling commentary on the failure of British "trusteeship" of this great "Dependency".

* * * *

The delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council who landed here last Friday have set many minds thinking on the remarkable incidence of venereal disease all the world over, Bombay included. At a meeting at the Grant Medical College, where the delegates were invited to speak, it was recounted that 29 per cent of the out-patients and 18 per cent of the in-patients of the J. J. Hospital were victims to this dread scourge of humanity. These figures are an index to the wide-spread presence of this disease in our city. Our City Fathers as well as our University Fathers should concert measures to stamp out this great social evil, the former by financing a very active preventive propaganda, and the latter by placing the subject of venereal disease on the compulsory curriculum of the studies presented for medical graduates.

* * * *

Married Woman:—Ah, my husband has always been a lucky man. As a child he was thrown by a horse but wasn't injured. As a youth the ice broke beneath him but he wasn't drowned. As a young man he was caught in an Alpine avalanche but escaped uninjured.

Bachelor—And he has now been married twenty years and is still alive.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

	22nd November.
Previous Closing Rate	13.01
To-day's Opening Rate	13.03
Difference	+ 02
To-day's Closing Rate	13.02
Difference	+ .01

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	22nd November.
Previous Closing Rate	6.99
To-day's Expectation	6.97
Difference	—.02
To-day's Opening Rate	7.00
Difference	+ .01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.93
Difference	—.06
Sewri	258-4
Khandi	258/3

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1926.

A SORRY FIGURE.

The comprehensive resolution adopted by the Premiers' Committee of the Imperial Conference defines inter-Imperial relationships in a manner which has thoroughly satisfied public opinion in the self-governing portions of the Empire. Their representatives have scored a veritable triumph at the Conference in thus compelling a clear definition of Dominion status, a definition which recognises in a constitutional document of the highest importance that the Dominions are "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status and in no way subordinate in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs" to the British Government. General Hertzog, who emphasised at the beginning of the Conference the great need for having South Africa's status clearly defined, thus obtains his point and victory has come to him in abundant measure, public opinion in England showing itself particularly anxious to conciliate the Africander element in the South African Union. The Union Premier will take back with him in Kruger's travelling wagon, a British trophy of the South African war now returned to him, a sentimental proof of the British desire to conciliate and a tangible proof of his success in securing for South African politics freedom from the control of Downing Street in the recognition of South Africa, as one of the Dominions, as an autonomous community. To India, however, this clear definition of the status of South Africa means that in the solution of Indian problem there, the British Government can now, full of the unctuous desire not to disturb constitutional practice, absolve themselves from the responsibility of protecting Indian interests in South Africa as the latter may resent such interference. The new freedom to be enjoyed by every self-governing member of the British Commonwealth lays down that "it will not be in accordance with constitutional practice for the Government of Great Britain to advise His Majesty in any matter appertaining to the affairs of a Dominion against the views of the Government of this Dominion."

Where does India stand in this revised conception of inter-Imperial relationships? She cuts a sorry figure in this document which is a triumph for Dominion diplomacy. It has been welcomed with great satisfaction in the Australian Press; in England the "Daily Telegraph's" only complaint is that it offers no solution of the practical problem of establishing a better means of direct official communication between the British and Dominion Governments. But India is dismissed with a perfunctory reference in this document, which as if in an afterthought explains why no mention was made of her while it laid down positive ideals for the Dominions and put on record how free institutions were the life-blood of the British Empire and free co-operation its instrument. India cannot enter into the discussion while the talk is of freedom and equality. The document alludes to the position of India as "defined by the Government of India Act of 1919." But the compilers' sense of historical perspective compels them to go back to the year 1917 and they evidently think they have done their duty by India, by mentioning how Resolution 9 of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 "duly recognised India's important position in the Commonwealth." This reiteration of a flattering phrase is of no use to India. It may have pleased the nominee of the Indian bureaucracy at the Conference, but the Maharajah of Burdwan ought to be aware that these empty phrases about a high position in the Commonwealth will fail to deceive public opinion in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 in fact made that position worse by laying down that India was to be in leading strings for such time as the British Parliament, the sole judge of the time and measure of her advance to the very special type of self-government considered safe for her, chose to keep her in that position, continuing to delegate all real power of administration to its agents in the country

To-day India's position becomes worse still. The Dominions succeed in making their Governors-General ceremonial figure-heads, who will represent His Majesty the King of England but will have no part or influence in guiding the course of the administration. In India the Viceroy remains an autocrat in internal administration, but his constitutional position in relation to Whitehall is that of "the head of a subordinate branch of the British Government." What does India then gain by the presence of her so-called "representatives" at these Imperial gatherings except the humiliating experience of a reminder to her that her position as a subject portion of the Empire will remain what it is unless her sons make a united attempt to win real self-government.

SIR FREDRICK WHYTE'S SOMERSAULT.

A Reuter's cable informed us last week that Sir Frederick Whyte, the first President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, had expressed his view in his new book "Asia in the Twentieth Century", that India cannot hope to have immediate advance because she is trying "to run a twentieth century constitution on the resources of the middle ages." Sir Frederick is entitled to have any opinion he likes regarding the capacity of the people of India to govern themselves and he is not the first person who, having eaten the salt of India, seeks to retard her political progress. But as a responsible publicist he is expected to explain the sudden and remarkable change in his views on this subject. In November last year, he contributed an article entitled "A New Way in India" to the London "Evening News", extracts from which we publish elsewhere. In the course of this article he pleaded for an immediate advance for which India was ready even then. His arguments for the grant of next instalment of Reforms were thus summed up by him: "The Co-operation which Lord Birkenhead demanded has in a large measure been given. In many cases, individual members or groups have stood courageously by the Government when it has been only too easy to attack the official policy. This redounds to the credit of the Assembly as a whole." Again, from the fact that 'Indian nationality is still only adolescent', the conclusion that India cannot govern herself either now or hereafter is unjustified because 'we held almost every responsible post in the Civil Services and Army in our hand throughout 150 years until recently." "We, therefore, stood in the way of the Indian who wished to learn the meaning of political responsibilty. We are not entitled to say the Indians as a whole are unfit for responsibility until we give them much larger opportunities of proving their quality. It is here I believe the present constitution falls short of an adequate test; before any man, Indian or European, presumes to pass judgment upon contemporary political India, he should give Indian public men scope to show what they have in them." If these arguments were valid a year ago, we wonder by what processes of reasoning Sir Frederick Whyte has come to his present conclusion. Unless it is supposed that Sir Frederick aims at a membership on the Statutory Commission that will be appointed two years hence, we see no imaginable reason why he should have taken such a self-contradictory attitude. Coming events cast their shadows before, and we take this opportunity of warning those of our countrymen who expect an advance as a result of the recommendation of the Statutory Commission against being led into wild hopes.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

Three "well known" trading firms in the Punjab are said to have issued a statement to the Associated Press urging the authorities to fix the exchange ratio at 18d. without any delay. The Associated Press does not mention the names of the firms. The omission is significant but not surprising. The authorities do not need a reminder, even if they had been ignorant of this statement before it was issued. They have made up their mind and will go on, if allowed to. Their spokesman told the House of Lords roundly that even they "would be unable to deflect the Government's decision." We are not surprised at this implacable determination, nor at the Secretary of State's lavish praise of the "historic" importance of the Currency Commission's Report or at similar praise bestowed on it by the "Financial News", whose editor was the Chairman of the Commission. All this is part of a propaganda.

As for the Punjab statement, the surprise is that statements like it are not many more, there being undoubtedly some interests benefited by the higher ratio. Importers like the three "well-known" Punjab firms are among these interests. If more importers do not join them, it is because many like Sir Victor Sassoon take a larger and more far-sighted view of the exchange problem. Sir Victor fully explained such a view the other day at Ahmedabad. He is himself an importer and stands to gain appreciably from the higher ratio, at any rate for the time being. But he pointed out, what Sir Basil Blackett himself cannot deny, that the poor producer was hit hardest by the ratio, though he is the least able to bear such a blow, and that, with the masses impoverished and their purchasing power crippled, it was not possible for any commercial or industrial interests to thrive in the long run. On the other hand, after pointing out how the 16d. ratio would benefit the large producing class, he said generally: "Any action which benefits the bulk of the population and makes it prosperous reacts favourably on the finances of all classes including the Government." It is this view of enlightened self-interest that most commercialists and industrialists have taken, not merely in Bombay but all over the country including Amritsar, the important trading associations of which have in their evidence before the Tariff Board demanded 1s. 4d. ratio, and mischievous statements like the one in question are confined to a few. But the existence of even a few, points to the necessity of vigorous propaganda not only by the Indian Currency League but also by the many Congress organisations that are still in close touch with the ryots in the villages.

THE EDUCATION WE NEED MOST.

(BY G. K.)

I.

A perusal of the address of the Benares Professor, who presided over the deliberations of the Secondary Teachers' Conference at Poona, will show that the learned professor does really think it is time we became aware that we must seriously consider what the real need of our children is in the matter of education. Very rightly he advises us that serious attempts must be made to let Primary Education become not only compulsory, bit by bit, but Universal as early as possible. He finds, though not in so many words is this hinted, that we are providing for our growing youths exactly what is not needed; mere literary and what is dubbed euphemistically liberal education, is not the need of the hour. More technological education must be resorted to. This is most essential. The modern system of—that is for the last hundred years or so—secondary education has been made to mean getting into touch, mere touch, with certain languages, a cursory glimpse into history, an acquaintance with the principles of mathematics or rather with a few formulae only, and getting to understand that there is some thing called science. The Matriculate does not know any of these subjects to an appreciable extent; nor does he get to learn. How to Learn? He only crams certain things, pages of certain texts and in some manner, best known to himself and to the examiners, passes the examination. Soon after this he finds himself at a loss what to do; he finds he has learnt nothing useful to obtain a maintenance. Then he tries at great cost to his poor parents to join a college and hastens to take the easiest course, the one taken by so many of his predecessors, the Art course. This again gives a further smattering of the same subjects—and very often not being well grounded in any thing, he finds he obtains only a superficial acquaintance with his old and some new branches of knowledge, not one of which becomes his own.

If a few do come out well provided that has to be attributed to their natural aptitude—(perhaps as Karmic Philosophy would put it, their work in former lives!) —and not so much to the schooling they get. This is not because the teachers are all bad or unworthy but because the system is such that only some superficial knowledge is enough to get them through; and human nature does not teach men to work more than just to reach a goal set for them. And getting a stamp is the goal in schools. Society is also at fault in that it sets value on the mere passing of an examination, even though it has been found to the sorrow of many that this passing of a test, provides no means of subsistence, no competency to gain it, but only strands the pupil in a helpless condition.

The Pre-British System.

It appears in India, before the introduction of the British Education Codes, liberal education of children was limited to a few only. It was mainly literary and was availed of only by those who intended to take (or among the Hindus were meant to follow) the profession of teachers, writers, or preachers. The three Rs. were not considered very necessary for the other castes or professions; but children usually got training in the branches of trade to which they were born and generally were found to be able to earn their livelihood in that trade. In every branch of the artisan crafts, were to be found men who were fully competent, both among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and produced articles which were appreciated very highly not only in India but in all foreign countries. The study of literature was limited to a certain class in both the communities, and owing to the state of disturbance, was at an ebb generally for many years, except when conditions were favourable as in the time of Akbar.

Since the beginning of the 19th century political conditions changed very materially. For the new rulers of the land, it was most essential to create a class of semi-literary persons who could work as interpreters or as subordinates in offices controlled by men of the ruling class. Proficiency in crafts or in military pursuits also was not considered necessary for the "Native", as the defence of the country as well as its trade was taken into the hands of foreigners. Castes based essentially on avocations ceased to be of much value; it was taught that it was uncivilized to limit one's trade or activities to the class or caste into which one was born and bred; the truth that literate workmen were always more useful than illiterate ones was discovered; and the people being freed from the burden of defending their land (which was no more theirs) had to be weaned to other pursuits than those which they considered their own. Individual liberty was also newly(!) discovered and cultured teachers from distant lands showed how it was natural for any body to follow any profession to which he could lay his hand and try to learn. Artisans, agriculturists, soldiers, everybody ran after literacy, or were at least led to affect it, in preference to their natural or rather hereditary callings. An Educational Code to suit these altered conditions and demands was necessary and was drawn out. Education, then, began to be given, so it was declared, on non-sectarian lines so that Religion may not come into any body's way.

Lower Mental Calibre.

Psychology seems to maintain that man's genius is not the result of the mental labour of a single generation. Leaving aside the theory of re-birth, it is admitted that there is something like heredity; and intelligence and genius run on in a family. In all countries in the world there have been the warrior classes, the preacher or teacher classes, etc. Proficiency is seen to have grown from generation to generation in each. But in India, as pointed out above, many of thees classes lost their occupations, and had to take up that of subordinate service, which compelled them to learn the three R's—of course not a bad compulsion—and to learn a new language. The result was that excepting the originally literary classes the others found it not so easy to take to literacy. They lost their own genius and had to work hard to get into the class of the literates. Progress was naturally very slow; and for want of adequate support or encouragement it took a whole century for them to come just into line of the literate classes; though the approach was made easier by the latter being themselves drawn down from their state of high literary proficiency. The result has been what we at present see; we do not have any very sound literates-scholars who can compare with the old scholars of two or three centuries past—nor artisans whose work can be appreciated like that of those of the 17th or 18th century. It would thus appear that the mental calibre is being gradually reduced and India produces very rare examples of Tagores or Boses.

A consideration of these facts will show that what is wanted at present is not passing examinations in Arts which give a person a certain appendage to his name, but trying to learn some art or craft which will wean away the young men from idly waiting to be employed by somebody as clerks or second or third fiddles. The rising generation must learn to stand on their own—very own—legs. Each boy must acquire the means of earning a livelihood, without mere dependence on others.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY AND JAPANESE MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have published their version of the controversy about "Japanese Competition." After reading the second statement submitted to the Tariff Board by the Bombay Agents of the Japanese Cotton Spinners, one cannot understand why they have studiously avoided giving evidence before the Board, nor why they have refrained from giving facts and figures regarding their costs of production which would at once settle the controversy. Like the Bombay Mills, they have not given a chance to the Board to probe the matter of their competition by oral evidence. They had plenty of time and opportunity to do so. Their method of attacking our mills indirectly through correspondence in the newspapers and through letters to the Tariff Board, seems to be like throwing dust into the eyes of the Indian public and diverting attention from themselves in regard to the following important points which we would like to be clarified:

(1) Are we to take them on trust that it was only their efficient and economical management of mills which enabled them during the last 3 years to undersell the Bombay mills, without Government bounties and depreciated exchange etc., or will they convince us by submitting figures of their costs of production?

(2) Can they deny the following unfair advantages attributed to them by the Bombay mills, viz.,

(a) That from middle of 1924, their depreciated exchange gave them an advantage of at least 20 per cent. against Bombay mills, the normal exchange being Rs. 153 against yens 100.

(b) At least 5 per cent. advantage from working double shifts.

(c) Bounty by way of refund of the 10 per cent. consumption tax on exportation of their manufactures, which has the effect of making their goods 10 per cent. cheaper on export than when consumed at home.

(3) Leaving out of discussion the benefits of lower freights on mail subsidised steamers, we want convincing proofs from the Japanese Mills that they were able to undersell in India by about 25 per cent. or by 3 annas per lb. during the last three years purely through their economic and efficient manufacturing and selling, without the help of the special advantages a, b, and c mentioned above, and

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

Dollar Diplomacy.

To Secretary Kellogg it is a matter of great grief that the Liberals of Nicaragua do not co-operate with the new Conservative Government. America is much interested in the success of that Government because American High Finance stands to lose if that Government loses its authority. So dollar diplomacy in Washington manages to secure an invitation for the American Government to make the best efforts to induce the Liberals to co-operate with the Conservatives in Nicaragua, and the invitation will be gladly accepted. But this is not at all to the liking of Mexico which hapless country finds its influence diminishing to zero point in Nicaragua and can only snap its fingers in sheer helplessness at the United States' "open violation of the sovereignty and dignity" of the little territory in Central America. But the dollar is more useful to Nicaragua than sovereignty or dignity and Pan-Americanism has scored over the Pacifists in the U. S. A.

Invisible Exports.

The ex-Maharajah of Indore—alias Shriman Raje—may, for aught one knows, find himself in hot waters for emulating the ways of old Haroun-al-Raschid. Already the question has been raised as to whether he deliberately deceived the Immigration authorities in America by the adoption of a pseudonym in order to avoid the risk of being prohibited from landing on the ground of moral turpitude. We cannot help feeling some sympathy for the ex-Maharajah in spite of past memories. But the hills and dales and plains of India could have furnished him with all the charms of incognito travelling that he desires. And all the wealth that will now be spent in foreign lands would have remained in the country. Prof. Shah calculates that twenty visits a year of Princes to foreign countries mean a loss of about 50 lakhs to India. But the annual visits like these—not always necessary—seem to be getting costlier and more frequent. Must it always be that "From him that hath not shall be taken away"?

"Scandalous Notion."

It is a relief that there are some Whites in South Africa who dare to stand up for Indians. According to the Durban correspondent of the "Hindu," Mr. Knight, one of the Councillors of the Durban Corporation, told his colleagues to their face that it was their own indifference and neglect in housing Indians that was mainly responsible for the local small-pox outbreak which created a strong agitation against the Indian community. Mr. Knight further declared, according to the correspondent, that "some Councillors have felt and said that the more wretchedly the Indian is housed and paid, the more likely will the Indian repatriate himself," and he concluded by saying that "this scandalous notion was unworthy of an Imperial race." To treat fellow human beings as worse than cattle and then to twit them with a low standard of living and even to hold them responsible for the inevitable consequences of such treatment is verily to bury the Sermon on the Mount fifty fathoms deep. We thank Mr. Knight for daring to be in the right with one or two. He will do well, however, to see how far the "scandalous notion" he condemns is itself due to imperialism and racial arrogance.

People's Reply.

The Bengal elections promise to be as much a triumph for the Congress as those in Madras have been. No victory there could give greater delight to Nationalists all over the country than the splendid victory of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. His candidature ought not to have been opposed. Apart from the undoubted merits of his own and the policy he represents, the instinct of a subject people to stand by a leader grievously wronged by the Government is a healthy one and should have been appreciated by all parties. But some unchivalrous, calculating non-Congressman opposed Mr. Subash Chandra but was given short shrift by the constituency. He could not get even a third of the votes polled by his rival. We offer Mr. Subash Chandra our warmest congratulations, though we know that they have little chance of reaching him through the prison bar.

Police Torture.

Only a few days ago we had occasion to comment upon a case of torture by the police in which some suspects were made to stand in the hot sun in a stooping position for hours, without even water being given to them to drink, till one of them collapsed and died. We publish elsewhere the report of a similar case which occurred nearer home, at Kurla, where three constables mercilessly belaboured two Pardeshi suspects, one of whom subsequently died in the hospital. There must be some thing rotten in the very system of police administration to tempt some of the "guardians" of Law and Order to violate law in an attempt to vindicate it.

Call from Aligarh.

Syed Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, deserves to be thanked by all Indians for his bold and eloquent appeal to the graduates of the Aligarh University to fight communalism in every shape or form. Invoking the noble example of the founder of the University, he urged them "to be free from bigotry and avoid everything which may lead to exclusiveness and narrow-mindedness," "mercilessly opposing one who may be trying to divide you from your other fellow-countrymen." "It seems incredible," he said, "that man could become a beast and that so openly and defiantly, and then turn to religion to support his action," and concluded by charging young men, "to go out into the world and preach and practise the doctrine of love and toleration." The earnestness of the speaker makes ample amends for the vagueness of the appeal. We would only add, "Practise first, young friends, preaching may follow."

SIR FREDERICK'S SOMERSAULT.

JOINS THE DIE-HARDS.

DISPARAGEMENT OF INDIAN CAPACITY.

In his book on "Acia in the Twentieth Century" Sir Fredrick Whyte disparges India's claim to complete self-government by declaring not she is trying "to run a twentieth century constitution on the resources of the Middle Ages. This view is inconsistent with those held by Sir Fredrick not very long ago as well be apparent from the following special cable dated London November 11, 1925 which the Calcutta "Statesman" published in its issue of November 13, 1925:—

In the course of a special article contributed to the London "Evening News," on "A New Way in India," Sir Frederick Whyte, former President of the Legislative Assembly, states that he is bound to declare that the Indian politician has not been ungenerous in his attitude to the Government.

The co-operation which Lord Birkenhead demanded has, in a large measure been given. In many cases individual members or groups have stood courageously by the Government when it has been only too easy to attack official policy. This redounds to the credit of the Assembly as a whole.

ADOLESCENT NATIONALITY.

"It might be said: What about Gandhi and his non-co-operators? Well, what about them? Has there ever been a country ruled by an alien government whose people, if they were worth their salt at all, did not protest against the pressure of the alien."

The essence of Gandhi's idea is that India should be governed according to Indian ideas, but Nationalism presupposes a nation, and the truth was that Indian nationality is still only the adolescent. Lacking the general intellectual grasp of a political principle India lacks the essential part of the Home Rule equipment.

Englishmen of long Indian experience usually conclude from this that India cannot govern herself, either now or hereafter. Such a conclusion is unjustified. We held almost every responsible post in the Civil Services and Army in our own hand throughout 150 years until recently. We therefore stood in the way of the Indian who wished to learn the meaning of political responsibility. We are entitled to say the Indians as a whole are unfit for responsibility until we give them much larger opportunities of proving their quality.

IMPATIENCE A VIRTUE.

"It is here I believe, the present constitution falls short of an adequate test. It is true Bengal has miserably failed to use even the opportunity offered by the Act of 1919, but on the other hand, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab, by their proceedings, justified the claim which I now make, that before any man, Indian or European, presumes to pass judgment upon contemporary political India, he should give Indian public men scope to show what they have in them.

Let England remember that people placed as the Indians are to-day have always not been impatient and would not possess the capacity for political growth if they were not impatient. Let Indians too remember they still have to prove whether Western institutions set up recently in India are appropriate to the East.

RECENT DISTURBANCE IN JAVA

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL'S ACTIVITIES

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Riga.—In view of the recent disturbances in Java the Communist International is concentrating more attention on the Dutch Indies as there is a likely field for further activities abroad. The Executive Committee has issued an appeal calling on "The World's workers" to arrange mass meetings against the "Imperialist terrorism" in Dutch East Indies, and demonstrate before all Dutch Embassies and Consulates demanding the withdrawal of all Dutch forces from the country.

The Executive of the Communist International is meeting to-morrow to discuss a plan of action necessary to exploit the latest developments in China. The Soviet press says that the revolutionary movement there which hitherto was directed against Britain and Japan is now linked up with the world's proletariat against all forms of Imperialism.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO DISORDER IN CORK

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL TO BE ENFORCED

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Free State Executive Council has issued a proclamation announcing that a national emergency has arisen justifying the enforcement of provisions of the Public Safety Act and summoning the legislature on 24th November.

This action is regarded as the outcome of recent attacks on the civic guards in the Barracks. The Public Safety Bill was only introduced in the Dail on 16th November and passed all stages and was signed by the Governor-General on 19th November.—Reuter.

STATE BOUNTY TO KHADDAR.

MR. C. R. ACHARIAR'S STATEMENT TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

PLEA FOR STATE PURCHASE OP KHADI.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has submitted a written memorandum on hand-spinning to the Agricultural Commission. He narrates his experiences in Tamil Nadu and shows how hand-spinning has spread readily and spontaneously and has acted as a relief for chronic idleness of the able-bodied and as old age insurance to the decrepit. He suggests State bounty to Khaddar in order to facilitate keeping down price of Khaddar. He hopes that if bounty is continued for a number of years, general prosperity and purchasing power of poorer classes through renovated modesty would have so improved as to make it possible even for them to go in for Khadi when bounty is taken off. He advocates the purchase of Khadi by the State for its use and the reduction of railway freight. Referring to the drink evil, he strongly urges that there is no reason to delay the introduction of prohibition in a country where millions are on the vrege of prohibition and drink is poison.—Free Press.

LACK OF STUDY OF HYGIENE.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The Agricultural Commission examined to-day Khan Bahadur Bazlullah Saheb, Director of Industries and L. S. Pinto, Industrial Engineer. The enquiry was adjourned at noon for a private conference of the Commission with the Madras Government.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture resumed examination of the Director of Industries on reassembling in the afternoon. The witness said that Madras being an agricultural province, development of industries was likely to be in the direction of converting into manufactured or semi-manufactured form the agricultural and forest products of the province. He recommended the financing of industrial co-operative societies and experimenting on the evolution of improved machinery for the preparation of agricultural produce. The next witness, Major Russell, Director of Public Health deplored the lack of study of hygiene in educational institutions.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

REVOLUTIONARIES TRYING TO BRING HIM BACK.

LONDON Nov. 21.

Managua.—Revolutionaries are sailing for Guatemala to bring back the ex-Vice President of Nicaragua in order to establish.

LONDON, November 20.

Managua.—It is reported that United States destroyer has driven back to Cape Gracias schooner "H. S. Albert" carrying Liberal revolutionists to Guatemala.—Reuter.

STORMS SWEEPING OVER WEST EUROPE

RIVERS IN FLOOD

LONDON Nov. 21.

Storms are sweeping over West Europe. There have been heavy rainfall and extensive flooding in England. Much damage has been done in France where a very violent hurricane raged to-day over the Rhone Valley. There have been terrific wind and rain storms in Spain. Rivers everywhere have overflowed into banks. Much damage has been done to the P. and O. Steamer "Chittral" from Australia which has been delayed by a day owing to the gale in the Bay of Biscay.—Reuter

VOGUE FOR CREMATION IN SYDNEY.

ANGLICAN BISHOP AS SUPPORTER

For some time in the columns of the Sydney Press a spirited controvercy has raged round the practice of cremation. Prominent representatives of the clergy, as well as laymen, have entered the lists, one of the Anglican Bishops being among the ardent supporters of this form of disposing of the dead. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of cremation, from the theological aspects, the fact remains that Sydney cemetries are quickly becoming overcrowded. and that the talk of extending at least one of them what might be termed the most exclusive of them—at South Head—has already provoked a blow in the neighbourhood.

It is perhaps the fact that cremation, under private enterprise, has been definitely and satisfactorily established in New South Wales, that has probably served to bring its opponents into print. During the last 12 months there have been 122 cremations which, it is stated, compare more than favorably with the number of cremations carried out at Golders Green, London, during the first year of its existence.

MOVE TOWARDS CONGRESS MINISTRY?

MR. NARASINHA RAZU SUMMONED.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

FINAL REPLY TO BE GIVEN TO-MORROW.

According to our Madras Correspondent, a decisive move was made by Lord Goschen towards forming a new Ministry when he summoned Mr. Razu, the leader of the Congress Party in the Council, and asked him to constitute the Ministry. The latter has interviewed the Governor and has promised to give a final reply to-morrow after placing the matter before Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the leader of the Party.

Meanwhile desperate attempts at coalitions and combinations are reported; but it is understood that the Governor is averse to making any offer to the Independents who have not contested the elections on any party labels.

In a letter to the Press, Mr. Rangachariar refers to the anomalous position of the Congress candidates who have to obey the Congress mandate and also to respect the country's verdict. According to him the Congress candidates are on the horns of a dilemma, which is not at all conducive to popular interests.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA!

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Razu, leader of the Opposition in the last Council who was invited by H. E. the Governor to meet him this evening, at 4-15, interviewed him accordingly. The interview is reported to be brief, but I understand that the Governor called on Razu as the Leader of the largest Party in the Council, namely the Congress Party, to constitute the Ministry and that Razu has promissed to place the matter before Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Leader of the Party and other members and communicate the final decision on Wednesday. I also understand that the Governor is not willing to constitute a ministry from among the Independents who have no political programme of their own, and who have not contested the elections on any party label, knowing that the Congress Party cannot at present take office and also that the Governor is unwilling to constitute an Independent Ministry.

ATTEMPT AT COALITION.

The Rajah of Panagal is making desperate attempts to wean away as many Independents as possible to his side. I understand that a conference was held yesterday, between the members of the Justice Party headed by the Rajah of Panagal and some members of the Independent Party who were represented by a Ranganatha Mudaliar at the special invitation of the Rajah Saheb. The Ministers it appears enquired of Mr. Mudaliar if the Independents were willing to coalesece with the Justicites, and if they were willing, he appears to have promised them representation in the Ministry. Mr. Mudaliar appears to have replied that the small section among the Independents whom he represented would be willing to coaleesce with the Justice Party on condition that the Justice Party changed its creed completely and also adopted the name of United Constitutionalists. The Rajah Saheb appears to have been willing to drop the names Justice Party and non-Brahmin Party so far as the Council alone was concerned.

WHY THIS DELAY?

These unheard of constitutional developments have again brought out Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar to the front, and in a letter to the Press strongly condemns the delay that is caused in constituting the Ministry which has given rise to these strategical devices. He says "when one Ministry is defeated and another party gets in by a majority, no constitutional sovereign hesitates or delays to call the Leader of the Majority Party to undertake the responsibilities of carrying on the Government. This delay or hesitation gives room for manoeuvres. More so in our country where public opinion can not effectively assert itself. People once placed in position and power can afford to out public opinion, however strong it may be; for there are always innuential self-seeking politicians to stand by the man in defacto possession. Is this weakness that is sought to be taken advantage of. The Congress Party are open in their dealings. They openly call for adhesion or additons to the party on broad public grounds. Their policy and programme right or wrong (wrong in my view in some respects) are frankly laid on the table. They cannot accept office, although most of the parties are inclined, nay anxious, to get liberty for this province to support the acceptance of office. They are being urged on all sides to support and emphasise the undoubted popular verdict by supporting a non-communal Ministry excluding out and out Justicites. The Leader of the Congress Party has not yet been sounded by the Governor. If a Ministry, not acceptable to the Congres Party, is installed, then there will be, and justifiably so, a resentment, and I am not sure be revived in all its rigour. Among the Independents, there are at least a dozen or so Nationalists who will and are bound to share this resentment."

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Concluding he says "The Congress Party are now on the horns of a dilemma. They have to follow the Congress mandate and also to respect the country's verdict. The country's verdict is to get rid of the Panagal Ministry. The Congress mandate is not to accept office. The country's mandate is binding on the Congress Party. The Governor can do one of the two things. He can stay his hands till the Congress meets or set up a Ministry which meets with the approval of the Congress Party".

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

LEAVE TO CONSULT LEADERS.

At the interview in the Government House, between His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Narasimha Razu, the leader of the Congressmen in the new Madras Council, it is understood the Governor asked if Mr. Narasimha Razu would undertake the formation of the Ministry. The Governor also suggested to Mr. Razu to consult the Tamil and Andhra leaders and to give his final answer on Wednesday.—Free Press.

SWARAJIST M. L. C.'S MEET..

OPPOSITION TO FORMING MINISTRY

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Swarajist M.L.C.'s held yesterday at Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's residence, it is understood that no definite decisions were reached. The question of acceptance of office and putting up nominee for the Presidentship were discussed at length, but the opinion seems to have been overwhelmingly against taking up of the ministry. In case, the Swarajists decline to form Ministry, it is likely the Independents will get the next chance. The attitude of the Swarajists on the question of supporting the Independents is not yet decided. Meanwhile, the Independents met to-day to consider their position and decide their plan of action. About twenty Independents attended the meeting.—Free Press.

MADRAS SENDS 11 SWARAJISTS TO ASSEMBLY.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Mr. Abdul Farookhi, ex-Karnatic stipendiary has been elected defeating the Congress nominee Umar Ali Shah and Mr. Jelani, the sitting member. This finishes the Madras list of 16 members in the Assembly of whom 11 are Congress nominees, 4 are Independents with Congress sympathies and 1 European.—Free Press.

B. K. LAHIRI ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At the scrutiny held to-day at Krishnagar, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Responsivist was declared elected to the Bengal Council by 8,661 votes to the 3,321 votes polled by the Congress candidate Raibahadur Indubhanduri.—Free Press.

NEW EMPIRE STATUS.

"AN ACCIDENT WILL EXPLODE WHOLE SYSTEM."

AMUSING COMMENTS IN FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, November 22.

Paris.—The British Empire will still cling together while London holds the purse, comments "Le Journal" in connection with the report of Inter-Imperial Committee and adds that Australia and New Zealand do not yet feel strong enough to cope unaided with the yellow colossus whose spectre haunts them.

"Le Gaulois" says that new order of things will encourage those foreign solicitations to which the Dominions are already subject and facilitate infiltration of Bolshevist anti-foreign propaganda.

"Pertinax" in an article in "L'Echo de Paris" on the Dominions and Foreign policy says that Britain will now be still more averse from written promises and alliances and adds that it will be impossible to conduct a sound foreign policy in which prompt decisions are vital if before uttering a single syllable or making a single gesture it is necessary to secure the unanimous public opinion of the communities as remote as antipodes. "Sooner or later some grave accident will explode the whole system and then some other will be sought. Let us hope that we shall not be involved in that accident."—Reuter's Special Service.

EMPIRE ONLY IN NAME.

LONDON, November 22.

New York.—The American Press everywhere is impressed with the significance in the report of changes in British Inter-Imperial relations, the majority expressing the opinion that Britain will lose none of its power by creating the new Empire status.

The "New York Herald and Tribune" says that the British Empire will probably go ahead in the old way untroubled by theories and abstractions renewing vitality and tenacity which has given it extraordinary prosperity and made it one of the greatest in the world. It states that Britain's primacy cannot be extinguished suddenly and probably will continue in practical way especially in Imperial and Foreign relations for a generation or more.

The "Washington Post" says that the British Empire survives in name only. Had the Government of George the III.'s day possessed the wisdom of the Government of George the V., there would have been no declaration of independence and the United States would now be a part of the British Commonwealth. The paper adds it appears probable that ministers representing Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and South Africa will be accredited to Washington and concludes by saying there is no doubt that the Dominions would eventually have severed their relations with Britain if independence had been denied them.—Reuter's Special Service.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 21

Melbourne.—The federal circles are pleased with the Imperial Conference's placing the Dominions on equal status with Britain. Mr. Page welcoming the decision issued a warning with regard to fresh duties and responsibilities involved. He said that evidence shewed that the position of the Dominions was being gradually grasped abroad. "Even if we have personality of our own, we all remain British governed by a common respect for the rule of law."

EQUALITY WITHIN EMPIRE.

The "Herald" commenting on on the report says, apparently the equality of status means equality within the Empire as it cannot refer to equality of status with treaty making powers and not to the international status in the comity of nations relating to such questions as neutrality in wartime.

NEW FORMULA FOR IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

Paris.—Commenting on the report of inter-Imperial relations Committee, Le "Temps" says that the new formula for Imperial relations is supple and extremely liberal. But the paper wonders whether it may not give rise in certain cases to rivalry between the different dominions which might compromise the essential moral unity of the Empire.—Reuter.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

Melbourne.—The "Age" commenting on the decisions of the Imperial Conference says that fears felt with regard to constitutional issues have been proved to be groundless. Incorporation of the Dominion into the fabric of the Empire may be a matter of difficulty but never of danger. Every possible danger is likely to be overcome by the capacity to give and take which may be claimed to be typical of the British race.—Reuter.

AN UNSATISFACTORY REPORT

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CRITICISM.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The report of the Imperial Conference is given prominence in the morning papers. A note of criticism is struck by the "Daily Telegraph" which says that the report is remarkable perhaps as much for what it omits or leaves undecided, as for what it effects in the way of constitutional modification. The committee offer no solution to the practical problem, of establishing a better means of direct official communication between the British and Dominion Governments.

PRINCIPLE OF FOREIGN POLICY.

As regards the foreign policy beyond declaring that the major share of the responsibility must continue for sometime to rest with the British Government the report merely lays down a principle which had already been completely admitted in the Locarno treaties.

QUESTION OF APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

The report settles nothing with regard to the highly important question of appeals to the Privy Council. Limitaiton of principle and status of the Governor-General of the Dominion creates a breach in constitutional relations which cannot be left unrepaired without a grave inconvenience or worst. It is earnestly to be hoped, the paper concludes, that there will be no delay in grappling with details of this urgent question which has been left for settlement.—Reuter.

SHOCKING CASE OF TORTURE.

EXTORTING CONFESSION.

KURLA POLICEMEN SENTENCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 22.

On Saturday last, Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered judgment in a sensational case of torture by the Police Constables for the purpose of extorting a confession from the sufferers. It appears that about the middle of October, 1925, a dead body of a Pardeshi, Dhasai by name was found at Kurla and as a result of investigations three Pardeshis—Beehan, Jagroof and Ahibaran were arrested in Bombay and brought to Kurla on October 24. They were immediately taken to the Police Station and while the Police Sub-Inspector, Arjun Ramchandra Samant, was in his office, one of the Pardeshis, Beehan, was led into an adjoining room and belaboured by three constables, Ganpat Sadashiv, Sakharam Ganpat, and Shamrao Ganpat, for nearly half an hour and finding they could get no clue from him to the murder of Dhasai he was brought out, it was alleged, in a semi-conscious state. Then, they caught hold of Jagroop and, it was alleged, repeated the experiment with him in the same manner for three quarters of an hour, but instead of succeeding in their efforts to extort a confession, they found Jagroop showing signs of collapse and were compelled to bring him out. Then, it seems, they tried in vain to bring him round by various means by forcing even milk down his throat and so on and thereafter sent him to the Government Hospital at Kurla where he died next morning.

Inquiries were subsequently held by Messrs. Deo and Gunjikai, Resident Magistrates of Kurla and Bandra respectively and, subsequently Mr. Bharucha, the District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District, held an inquiry himself and sent the Police Inspector, Arjun Ramchandra Samant and the three constables, Ganpat Sadashiv, Sakharam Ganpat, and Shamrao Ganpat to Mr. Antia, Honorary Magistrate, Bandra, for trial. The learned Magistrate found that there was a "prima facie" case against the censed and committed them to the Sessions. The three constables were charged under Section 331 for having caused grievous hurt to the deceased Jagroop and under Section 330 for having caused hurt to Beehan, and the Sub-Inspector was charged with abetting the said offences. For the first offence they were tried by jury who unanimously found them not guilty and for the second offence they were tried by the assessors who also found them not guilty. But, the learned Sessions Judge not accepting the latter verdict, convicted them under Section 330 and sentenced all of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

GENERAL HERTZOG SATISFIED

LONDON, November 22.

Interviewed with reference to the work of the Imperial Conference General Hertzog expressed the opinion that he was entitled to say that its achievements would satisfy the people of South Africa both Dutch and English-speaking. He further felt that nothing ever before accomplished was so calculated to lay deep and enduring foundation of national co-operation between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and ensure their mutual good feeling.—Reuter's Special Service.

MORE PAY FOR POLICE.

NOVEL CURE FOR CORRUPTION.

LONDON, November 22.

In a leading article entitled "Indian Police Corruption," "The Manchester Guardian" says undoubtedly the habit of bribing has struck its roots deep in Indian society: yet it seems doubtful whether the Punjab Committee is right in finding that the reform of the Police must wait till the Indian public is ready to ostracise and resist bribe taker. The paper expresses the opinion that there is much which suggests that all grades of Indian police ought to be better paid. It will be very unfortunate if India grudges money because the control of the police is still reserved to bureaucracy.—Reuter.

PROVE OR WITHDRAW THE CHARGE.

WORKERS' CHALLENGE TO "NATIONAL HERALD."

MAHATMAJI SHOCKED AT ELECTIOI TACTICS.

A meeting of the friends, workers and supporters of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who supported him voluntarily during the last Assembly election was held at Indu Bhuvan, Thakurdwar, on Sunday night to protest the allegations and insinuations made against them in the "Indian National Herald." Drs. P. H. Mahisheri, M. C. Javle, Messrs. M. N. Talpade, Lawrence DeSouza, Kuverjee Jaitha were present, among others. The attendance was very large. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided.

"'HERALD'S' AUDACITY."

At the outset, Mr. M. N. Talpade, said that they had met that night to register their emphatic and vehement protest against the unjust, deliberately false, and malicious allegations made by a man who was posing himself as an advocate of truth and nationalism in his newly-started paper, against the hundreds of young men of Bombay who volunteered their services to Mr. Jayakar during the last election campaign. The "Indian National Herald" which did not know what journalistic decency and fairness in politics was, had complimented Mr. Jayakar by telling the public through its columns that 400 youths of Bombay had come out to work for him. But the speaker was glad to say that the number of the voluntary workers of Mr. Jayakar was somewhere between 800 and 900, and they were not paid volunteers as the "Herald" had the audacity to call them.

However, continued the speaker, it was only natural for a man of Mr. Horniman's career and native. They, need not expevt anything else of Mr. Horniman. Concluding Mr. Talpade proposed Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas whom he called a fair and square fighter in politics to the chair.

MAHATMAJI SHOCKED.

Mr. Jamnadas in opening the proceedings of the night said the duty that he had to perform that night was very unpleasant. Since he was approached for presiding over that meeting, he had thought over the matter over and over again and had agreed to preside because he thought duty demanded that of him.

Coming to the subject of the night's meeting, the Chairman said he did not know what had happened to Mr. Horniman since his return from England. In his new paper he had exceeded limits of propriety and decency while attacking day after day Mr. Jayakar. Only the previous day he had seen Mahatma Gandhi while at Ahmedabad; and on being asked about the election tactics in Bombay Gandhiji said: "I am simply shocked." The speaker had also asked Gandhiji whether he had permitted a certain candidate in Bombay to ask voters to vote for him for his (Gandhiji's) sake. Gandhiji had replied that he was sad to learn that his name had been exploited for election purposes. When abuses were daily poured on Mr. Jayakar by the "Herald," why was it that as many as 800 young men of Bombay who came from all communities had made up their mind to work for Mr. Jayakar? asked Mr. Jamnadas. Not because they were paid or were promised payment as was maliciously and falsely insinuated by Mr. Horniman but because they knew that Mr. Jayakar was the best candidate to represent Bombay, that he was a fair and square fighter that he was a true patriot, that his character was unassailable, and that the interests of the city and the country were safe in his hands. He would give only one instance of Mr. Jayakar's ability, honesty and his sterling character. He was present at the meeting when Mr. Jayakar replied to the challenge of Mr. Satyamurthi and he assured his hearers that during his life and experiences in India and abroad, he had never heard a more emphatic and yet at more dignified speech.

INSULT TO YOUTH.

Mr. Horniman's attacks on Mr. Jayakar had, continued the Chairman, got him more votes and more workers. They had been a sort of help in disguise to Mr. Jayakar. He did not wish to criticise Mr. Horniman in the terms the latter had used for Mr. Jayakar nor did he like to criticise him because he was a foreigner. Mr. Horniman's criticism and his allegation was a grave insult to the youth of Bombay and no time should be lost to resent that absolutely unfounded allegation. He challenged Mr. Horniman to prove his allegation or withdraw the base charge he had laid against 800 young men of Bombay. Concluding Mr. Jamnadas characterised Mr. Horniman's allegation as a grave insult to the rising generation of Bombay and said that every young man should insist on its being withdrawn.

FALSE CHARGES.

Mr. Lawrence DeSouza said that the charges levelled against those who volunteered their services to support Mr. Jayakar were grave, bitter and absolutely false. The speaker challenged Mr. Horniman to prove that he (the speaker) had taken a pie from Mr. Jayakar or any one else to work for him. To tell the truth they helped Mr. Jayakar because he was the best man in the field and deserved support of every honest man. They, therefore, cannot let the allegations of Mr. Horniman's paper go unchallenged. The speaker then moved:

That this meeting of friends, workers and supporters of Mr. M. R. Jayakar who helped him during the last elections view with abhorrence and contempt the unworthy suggestions made by the "Indian National Herald" in its issue of the 19th instant that they were "an army of paid 'volunteers'". This meeting is of opinion that such a disgraceful suggestion is unworthy of a paper edited by a man who professes to uphold ideals of seluess national service and decent journalism.

This meeting, therefore, calls upon the "Indian National Herald" to withdraw forthwith the said insulting allegations and make suitable amends for the injured feelings of Mr. Jayakar's friends, workers and supporters.

Mr. DeSouza added that they expected Mr. Horniman to withdraw his allegations within a week.

Dr. Javle seconding the resolution said that he was not satisfied with the terms of the resolution. He was for the policy of giving a blow for a slap and wanted Mr. Horniman to withdraw his allegation not in his paper but before a court of law. And he for one would not be satisfied unless Mr. Horniman apologised for his deliberate lie unconditionally.

BOYCOTT "THE HERALD."

Mr. Koovejji Jaitha supporting the resolution said that they should boycott the "Herald" and make it suspend publication within one month if it would not withdraw its cowardly allegations; with men as Mr. Horniman with them as their leaders, they would never be able to win Swaraj.

After the resolution was further supported it was put to vote and was unanimously carried.

Mr. Talpade then made a statement on behalf of Dr. Mahisheri who although present was unable to speak on account of ill-health. He said that Dr. Mahisheri's nephew never assaulted Mr. Kanji Master. There was only exchange of words. "But the 'Herald' has tried to make it known to the public through its columns that Dr. Mahisheri had engaged Pathans to breaks up Swarajists meeting. It is absolutely untrue and is the usual game to create a cleavage between an Indian and an Indian and then taking the side of one of them to become popular." It was improper on the part of an Englishman who pretended to be a champion of India's interests to try to widen the gulf between two parties in the Congress through a paper which was conducted by Indian money. Dr. Meisheri's nephew it was reported in the "Herald" was advised by him to withdraw from the Byculla booth lest he should get a hiding from the residents of Kamathipura and that he retired from the booth in one of Mr. Jayakar's cars. This was false because Dr. Meisheri's nephew remained at the Byculla booth till 6 o'clock except for a brief interval of a few minutes when he went to the Town Hall to see how 1924, she left him in the same manner pervoting was going on.

Mr. Chitnis of the Aryan Education Society next moved:

That the teachers and the students of the Aryan Education Society's High School, who voluntarily helped Mr. Jayakar in his recent election work enter a strong and vehement protest against the mischievous and unfounded allegation in the issues of the 16th and 19th of the "Indian National Herald" that Mr. Jayakar "had brought pressure upon them" to work for him and therefore call upon that journal to withdraw the said unjust, unfair, insulting and deliberately falle allegation.

UNTRUE AND MALICIOUS ALLEGATION

Mr. Chitnis said that when the allegation against his Society was first published he had written a letter to Mr. Horniman refuting his charges which he had not thought fit to publish. But to his surprise the allegation was repeated two days later. The allegation was absolutely untrue and malicious.

The resolution on being put to vote was adopted unanimously.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Unsightly rashes, pimples and boils quickly disfigure the skin when the bowels are constipated, but they disappear just as quickly if Little Laxaliver Pills are taken to restore the bowels to healthy activity. Little Laxaliver Pills act just as promptly as harmful purgative salts, but they never gripe or cause pain, and as they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they are within the easy reach of all who need them.

DR. J. M. DAS-GUPTA ELECTED.

GREAT SWARAJIST SUCCESS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

With the return of Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta, the Congress candidate to the Bengal Council to-day, the Swarajists have secured all the four non-Muslim seats in the City. Dr. Das-Gupta polled 1,686 votes while his rival Dr. Haridhan Dutt (Nationalist) polled 886.—Free Press.

A TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Congressmen celebraed the triumph of Mr. Subhaschandra Bose at the polls by taking out a procession in the evening with the photo of Subhas Bose and singing national songs.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CENTRAL NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. J. M. Das Gupta (Congress) has been returned for the Calcutta Central non-Mahomedan constituency defeating Mr. D. Haridhon Dutt (Independent) 1686 votes to 886.—A.P.

KARACHI ELECTION RESULTS

SITTING MEMBERS RETURNED.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Nov. 22.

From the Karachi City Muslim Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Mir Mahomed Balooch wins, defeating his rival Mr. Gulam Hussain Kassim by 456 votes.

The present sitting members of the Bombay Council, Mr. Janmahomed Bhurgri and M. Mian Gulam Nabishah, are returned from the Tharparkar District Muslim Constituency, defeating one Khilafatist Mr. Mir Allahbux and Mr. Mahomedali Maher.

From the Nawabshah District Muslim Constituency, for the Bombay Council, the sitting member Mr. V. Imambux Jatoi wins, defeating his rival candidate by 43 votes.

There were four candidates for two Muslim seats in the Bombay Council from the Sukkur District, out of whom Mr. Allahbux and Mr. Janmahomad have been declared elected.

Messrs. Gulam Hussain Isran Shahnavas Bhutto and Ayubkhan Khurro have been returned from the Larkana District Muslim constituency for Bombay Council.

In the Western Sindh Non-Muslim constituency for Bombay Council, there was a very keen competition between Mr. Bhojsing the sitting member and Mr. Mirbdhar, an influential pleader of Shikarpur. After two days' counting of votes, the former was declared elected. He defeats his rival by 521 votes. About 13,000 votes were recorded in this constituency.

There was no Congress candidate put up from any Muslim Constituency in the whole of Sindh.—Free Press.

MIR MAHOMED BALOCH ELECTED FROM KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Mir Mahomed Baloch has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council for Karachi Mahomedan constituensy with 2,300 votes Ghulam Hussein Kassim came second with 1,850 and Mir Ayub Khan third with 750 votes.—A.P.

HON. MR. JADHAV ELECTED.

SATARA RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, Nov. 22.

The result of the scrutiny of the Bombay Council Election poll was announced last evening. Out of five candidates in the field for the District Non-Mahomedan Constituency the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education (Non-Brahmin Party), Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (National Party) and Mr. I. M. Desupande (Responsive Party) were declared elected, each scoring 7878 votes, 2496 votes and 7169 votes respectively. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper and Mr. Ramchandrarao Shinde are the two defeated Non-Brahmin Congress Party candidates.

They got 6507 and 5684 votes each. Voting was cumulative and out of 12,274 voting papers that were recorded as many as 696 were found to be faulty and hence rejected.

The Collector before opening the last ballot-box, cleared the hall asking the candidates friends to walk out possibly to any demonstration. He was also heard remarking that the "Kesari" had influenced the elections in this District.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 22.

A divisional meeting of the District Congress Committees of Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh was held on the 20th at Gorakhpur to elect 3 members in the All-India Congress Committee. The following were elected as members for the A. I. C. C:—(1) Paramhans Baba Raghawa Das, (2) Babu Sadanusaran and (3) Sardar Narbadaprasad Singh.

BOMBAY AND JAPANESE MILLS.

(Continued from page 6.)

that they were still able to earn a dividend of 16 per cent. Business people refuse to believe that such amiracle was possible without those unfair advantages.

A Vicious Circle.

Upcountry Mills were in existence for many years before 1924 when the Japanese competition commenced. Their competition had just the effect of keeping the prices from undue inflation, and there was the same field in India for them and the Bombay mills, and they had not disorganised the markets and caused depression. It is no use denying the fact that only 6 per cent. of competing lines placed by Japan in stocks at very low prices were sufficient to bring down Bombay's prices, and to disorganise them and to create want of confidence with the dealers. This is exactly what was done by Japan and not by the up-country mills. This vicious circle started by Japan subsequently led to inter-competition between the mills.

To further divert attention from their own price-cutting, they have suggested the remedy of decreasing labour's wages and of increasing labour's efficiency, which they know cannot be managed within two or three years.

I fail to see how what is a loss now in the case of our mills would have been converted into a profit for them had they saved 15 per cent. in Reserves by paying 50 per cent. dividends instead of 65 per cent. With so much reserve in hand they would probably have saved Bank interest on loans on the sum represented by the 15 per cent. extra reserve. Would that saving have been so great as to counteract the effects of the lower price of about 3 annas per lb.?

Dumping.

If we take the instance of one of the most efficiently and economically managed mills of Bombay, and on the actual disbursement for raw cotton, stores, power, and fair manufacturing wages we allow a reasonable industrial profit of 10 per cent., the price arrived at by such a method would be surely a fair price for consumers to pay. Our mill-owners have thrown a challenge to Japan that their competition since 1924 has prevented them from getting this reasonable price, but on the contrary to keep their mills going and to keep their operatives employed, they had to sell 'below' this fair level of prices. Other civilised countries including Japan herself will not, and we do not, permit any foreign industry to attack their home industry by dumping their goods, however small in quantity, below this low standard of selling-prices. Any action taken by Government either by imposing additional duty or by any other means cannot be said to go counter to consumers' interests. Nobody would suggest securing to our mills a 10 per cent. dividend on watered stock or for stocks that have changed hands at speculative prices. Government cannot encourage people of India to invest in Banks and industries on one hand, and on the other take no action to protect domestic industries, when established.

Every unemployed man is a loss to the State for diminution of income-tax or a burden for doles, and it is recognised that every employed person is a potential buyer for our industrial products as well as for imported goods. On that score also Government cannot allow Japan to attack our industry in the way she has done from 1924 to date.—Yours, etc.,

"INVESTOR".

RAIZADA HANSRAJ'S WITHDRAWAL.

LALA LAJPAT RAI EXPLAINS.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

Writing on the withdrawal of Raizada Hansraj from contesting the Assembly election from Jullundur division, Lala Lajpat Rai says that he had no hand in it. He has personally decided to keep his word to the electorate and to fight the West Punjab Constituency which is being contested by Diwan Chamanlal.

The General Secretary, Punjab Hindu Sabha has issued an appeal supporting the candidature of Lala Lajpatrai.

The "Hindu Herald" says: We unreservedly congratulate both. Raizada's decision is not the less meritorious for its being delated.—Free Press.

(Continued from col. 6.)

ticism on the other actions of the Government. Lord Reading has borne his part well and he deserves our deepest thanks."

LOOK AFTER SASTRI'S HEALTH.

"I am rather doubtful if the strain of strenuous work will not tell upon the already weak health of our friend the Rt. Hon. Sastri. On behalf on my countrymen I request Hon. Sir Sethna and Sir Lindsay to look after his health particularly. Hon. Sastri must feel fit and vigorous when he returns to India after a successful termination of this mission. India can never be excused if the health of Hon. Sastri is further weakened by this fresh strain upon it."

While replying Mr. Jinnah thanked Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the audience for the honour which they had done him. He said he was going to the Assembly not merely as a Mohammedan representative but he would spare no efforts and labours in promoting the Indian interests in general. He assured that he would never take a narrow attitude.

SEND-OFF TO INDIAN DELEGATION.

RT. HON. SASTRI ON HIS MIISSION.

"SITUATION IS BRIGHTENING DAY BY DAY."

The citizens of Bombay had mustered strong last evening at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to accord a hearty send-off to the Right Hon. V. S. Shrinivas Shastri, Hon. Sir Phiroz C. Sethna Kt., O.B.E., and Sir Darcy Lindsay, members of the South African Deputation. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian National Party and Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

DELEGATION TRULY REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah while opening the proceedings said:—

"The Government of India have decided to send the Representatives of India to South Africa for holding a Round Table Conference with a view to find a satisfactory solution of the South African problem. The Delegation is composed of eminent men who joy the full confidence of the country at large. It has been universally declared that the personnel of the Delegation is such that we can rest assured that our expectations will be more than realized."

NOT A NEW QUESTION.

"The question of the Indians in South Africa is not a new one. A similar deputation headed by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar had been sent to South Africa After a long series of toils and endeavours we have arrived at an auspicious stage in this problem. The whole country is united on the point that India cannot accept the proposition that Indians are a foreign element in South Africa."

A JUST AND HONOURABLT CLAIM.

"The ideal of commonwealth can be maintained in South Africa only if the rights of all the communities there are fully recognized and allowed to be exercised. Our claims and our cause are just and honorable. I am fully confident our representatives will return to India with the same feeling of comradeship with which General Hertzog, the Premier of the Union Government, is returning from England. The Premier has said that their efforts had been to build and not to destroy. I am confident he will act up to his words and our just and honourable cause will ultimately triumph.

CO-OPERATION OF EUROPEAN MEMBERS.

"In this important task before us, I am glad to tell you that the Europeans members of the Assembly were always with us with their willing support and co-operation. I am extremely pleased to see that a man like Sir Darcy Lindsay has been selected as our representative. You all know he has always merited that position."

The President then garlanded the members of the Deputation amidst vociferous acclamation from the audience.

The Secretary of the Indian National Party read out letters from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, the President of the Bombay Corporation, wishing the Delegates god-speed and full success in their mission.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE WANTING.

The Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Sastri who then rose to speak amidst loudest greetings, said:—

"You will not expect me to make any definite observation on the mission upon which I and my colleagues are proceeding. Our chairman has, in his own lucid and felicitous language, described the origin of this Conference. You may rest assured that no efforts and endeavours will be found wanting on the part of the members of the Deputation. I say this on my behalf and on behalf of my friends in the Deputation. I have personally never doubted that we enjoy the full confidence of the country and may I add that we, the members enjoy the full confidence of each other."

ALL-ROUND SUPPORT.

"I am glad our mission has been supported by one and all in the country. Officials, non-officials, Indians, Europeans, all are at one in this grave task before us. Sir Darcy Lindsay is a great friend of India and I am glad he has been selected. I believe that one of the strongest impression in this struggle will be that not only the Indians in India have got a perfect and unanimous understanding on the South African problem, but there is a solid unity on the question between Indians and Europeans as well."

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES.

"As the Government India are completely at one with the people of India. I am sure no efforts will be wanting on our part in crowning our mission with the full success it deserves. The Premier of South Africa has spoken, during his sojourn in England, words that [illegible] confidence. The situation is brightening day by day. As the days go on and we meet in Cape Town having behind us the good wishes and prayers of our countrymen, I believe it is not too much to say that we can expect a well-merited success. In this city and elsewhere, people have given abundant evidence that they stand united behind the Deputation. Let us hope that very soon a good understanding may be restored between India and South Africa."

NOTHING SETTLED UNLESS

Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna who followed the Rt. Hon. Sastri, observed:—

As a rule we cannot get the Government of India to do much in the direction the public desire unless they are constantly goaded on to it but we must give them every credit for the stand they have taken these last few years in the matter of the status of our countrymen in other parts of the Empire. They have done their best so far and are yet doing what they can to bring about a proper understanding. Early this year a small Deputation was sent to South Africa which Deputation is now referred to as the Paddison Committee so called after its Leader. I was asked to be one of that party but had to decline the honour as I was then serving on another Government Committee. Sir George Paddison and his colleagues have done such excellent spade work that we have reason to believe that their efforts will to an extent lighten the task that now awaits us. Lord Reading's Govenment were indeed most anxious to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the questions involed and the Government of His Excellency Lord Irwin are equally anxious and determined in the matter. As to the Viceroy himself we have in Lord Irwin a statesman who is inspired in the discharge of his duties by almost a religious sense of what is just and right and of what is due to the people whose destinies are entrusted to his care. His choice of the personnel of the Deputation has apparently given satisfaction to the country to judge from the favourable criticisms in the Press. For the first time so important a mission is headed by an Indian and he a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah's port-folio includes amongst other departments the question of Indians Overseas. To this question he is known to have devoted very earnest and serious attention and a better choice could hardly have been made. Again Mr. C. F. Andrews though not a member of the Deputation will I am sure prove as useful to us as he did to the Paddison Committee by reason of his close and intimate acquaintance with Indians in South Africa and their needs and requirements.

The situation is by no means easy. It is beset with difficulties and it does not seem possible to meet it except by patient and wise handling. It would be unwise to be over-optimistic, at the same time we need not give was to despair. But whatever the difficultics and however delicate the situation, let me assure you tha we shall leave no stone unturned to obtain a satisfactory solution of the South African problem and to uphold the honour and self respect of our motherland. Abraham Lincoln was responsible for saying that nothing would be said to be settled until it was settled right and we hope we shall prevail upon our South African friends to settle the questions we will take up with them in a manner that will be regarded as right end proper not only by them and by us but by the world at large.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, the non-official European member of the Deputation remarked:—

"You have done me a great honour in associating me with the Party to whose distinguished members you are bidding farewell this evening. I assure you that I shall do, with all my heart, everything that I can do to further the cause of this Mission. I shall spare no poins to see that justice is done to the Indians in South Africa. I don't propose to go into the pros and cons of the question as I think that silence is golden at this stage of the problem."

NOT A USUAL VOTE OF THANKS.

While moving a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said:—

"This not a usual vote of thanks. You will all appreciate the dignified way in which our friend Mr. Jinnah has been returned to the Assembly. In honouring him, Bombay has honoured itself and the Mohammedan community has only done credit to itself."

"I look upon Mr. Jinnah as a right Ambassador of Hindu-Moslem Unity. He has done more than any other member of his community, to bring about a healthy understanding between both these communities."

"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without publicly stating that the tact and firmness with which Lord Reading continued the negotiations with the British and Union Governments, have brought the whole question to a point. I have to admit this fact in spite of my persistent cri-

(Continued in Col. 4.)

INDORE LETTER

C. P. GOVERNOR ENTERTAINED.

YOUNG MAHARAJAH'S EDUCATION.

(From our Correspondent)
INDORE, November 16.

The Diwan Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna gave an "At Home" to European officers from the Residency in honour of Armistice day.

The residence of Mr. Pingle, H. H. the Ma Saheb's brother, near Ada Bazar was broken and jewellery worth Rs8,000 was stolen. There are also many other cases of theft in the city. Indorians expect the European Inspector-General, Mr. Taylor, an officer taken from the British would show alertness in the detection of crime.

GOVERNOR OF C. P. ENTERTAINED.

The Governor of C. P., Sir Montagu Butler, came to Indore yesterday in the noon. There was the usual salutation of the battery. In the evening a banquet was given to the illustrious guest in the Manik Baugh Palace. The Diwan, the Councillors and some Delhiwala officers, the Agent to the Governor-General and leading European officers from the Residency, and military officers from Mhow Cantonment were present at the banquet. It is reported that the Governor after a stay of three days proceeds to Bhanpura for a shooting party and officers from the forest department of Holkar State made elaborate arrangements for "Shikar" in the jungles. Sir Montagu Butler also contemplates visiting Dhar where he intends paying a condolence visit to the Dowager Maharani. Until now only Princes of the royal blood and Viceroys paid visits to Indore State. This is the first when a Provincial Governor has been entertained.

Mr. C. R. Pailleret, the European Industry and Commerce Officer of the Holkar State, who draws even higher salary than the Diwan viz.: Rs3,000 per month, returned from Europe where he had gone on leave. It is said Mr. Pailleret had interviews with both the ex. and the new Maharajah Sahebs in Europe.

Rai Bahadur Yadu Nandan Prasad, the Chief Justice of Indore, is shortly going on leave for one month on account of illness, and will give charge of his office to Mr. Bhandarkar the Second Judge. There are thick rumours in the town that he is going to retire. In that event Mr. Bhandarkar takes charge of the Chief Justiceship. Mr. Mittal who is now officiating for Mr. Rashid as Legal Remembrancer stands chance of being raised to the High Court bench. Mr. Mittal is a junior officer and was not even confirmed as a munsaff and has jumped over the heads of Munsaffs and District Judges. It is said he stood first in an examination which was held by the well-known Mr. Jami about whom I had already written to you. Rashid with his daughter has accompanied the ex-Maharajah to the United States of America.

THE YOUNG MAHARAJAH.

There is a general talk in the city that the Young Maharajah Yeshwantrao Holkar who is at present at Oxford with his guardian Dr. Hardi and European and Indian companions will be given the full powers of a ruling chief one year early. The Maharajah Saheb is now already 19 years old and early the Government of India take steps to train him for administrative work the better for him. Lakhs of rupees are annually wasted on the so-called academic education of the Holkar Maharajah, but so far no steps seem to have been taken to instruct him practically in the administration of a State. Instead of wasting the young Maharajah's time in Oxford every loyal Indorian thinks the early he is brought back to Indore and practical steps taken to train him up, in all the important departments of the State, the better for the young Maharajah Saheb. H.H. the Gaikwar is taking similar measures for the training of the Yuvarajah Maharaj at Baroda and the latest move in this direction has been to appoint Prince Pratapsingh as Extra Executive Councillor of Baroda. H.H. the Maharajah Yeshwantrao is now of age and can easily master the mysteries of the various departments so as to keep his head level and not allow himself to be carried away by the ill-advice of favourites, menials, Hoozurias and A.-D.-C.'s as his father the ex-Maharajah did.

Princess Sitabai Bhagwat, the ex-Maharaja's sister had gone to Bombay in connection with H. H. Dowager Maharani Indirabai of Cooch Behar's pearl-necklace case. The Princess is an intimate friend of the Cooch Behar Maharani and I hear was cited as a witness.

AERIAL DISPLAY IN DELHI.

DELHI, Nov. 20.

It is proposed to hold a Royal Air Force in India "Aerial Display" in Delhi on February 21st 1927 at the new race course, Raisina. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has given his patronage. The object is to afford an opportunity for practising collective training to all Royal Force units in India and at the same time to give the general public an idea of the work and strength of the Royal Air Force in India.—A. P.

BURDWAN DENOUNCES IDEALISM.

CALLS NON-CO-OPERATION CHILDISH.

FULSOME PRAISE OF LORD READING.

The delegates from India to the Imperial Conference were the guests of the British Indian Union at luncheon at the Hotel Cecil in mail week. The chairman (Lord Reading) read a message from the Duke of Connaught, president of the Union, in which he regretted that his absence abroad prevented his attendance at the luncheon. "I rejoice," added the Duke, "at your being in the chair on so important an occasion, and I ask you to welcome most cordially all our guests in my name."

Lord Reading remarked that he was presiding for the first time in his new capacity of chairman of the British Indian Union. "I accepted the chairmanship," he said, "because I desire to do all that is in my power, with the assistance of the members of the Union, to foster good relations between India and ourselves. (Cheers.) It is a great task, and one which I undertake with real pleasure because I hope that we may be able even further to enlarge the operations of the British Indian Union and to promote good understanding between us and our Indian friends."

It was difficult, he said to speak of India without indulging in some political observations, but the British Indian Union eschewed all matters of controversy. Referring to the work of the Imperial Conference, Lord Reading remarked that the object was not only to find points of agreement, which was, perhaps, not difficult, but also to minimise and to recognise points of difference when they occurred. (Cheers.)

NOT A LOST DOMINION.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, responding said that if they were to reach the goal which they all hoped India might reach with the British connection—and it did not come into his vision that Inaia could reach it without that connection—then the Imperial Conference was a very great training ground for Indian officials and representative Indians. The British Empire being, perhaps, the biggest conception given to humanity in modern times to realise, he thought every patriotic Indian appreciated that it was best to be raised to that status under the guidance of the British Empire. Observing that Lord Reading's life read like a fairy tale, the Maharajah said that when Lord Reading went to India there was in India a force, a mind, childish in many ways. It was not content with calling the Government of India a satanic Government, but at the same time it wanted to put back the hand of progress with idealism. It was not by idealism that they could advance in India to-day. Lord Reading found that loose speeches made in this country at the introduction of the reforms had given to the more emotional element of India quite a different impression from what was really meant by those great reforms. Lord Reading found the services in revolt including the Indian element. They all thought there was no security. What did Lord Reading do? His statesmanship helped him to win back those services, to rally round him those Indians who believed in British rule, and if Lord Reading's rule had given anything to India it had belied the charges made by the author of the book "The Lost Dominion." "It is not a lost dominion," said the Maharajah. "It has a great future under British rule." (Cheers.)

Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India, proposing "Our Guests," said that it was desirable that the Dominions and India should strive continuously to understand one another. "Our arts, literature, our philosophy will bring an addition which will enrich the civilisation of the Empire. We want to meet the Dominions not only at Imperial gatherings in the heart of the Empire in this city, or at international gatherings on neutral ground, but we want to meet them on their own soil and on our own soil."

GENERAL HERTZOG.

General Hertzog, in reply, expressed his thanks for having the opportunity of being present at the gathering. "I think," he said, "that if there is anything that is necessary it is that we should come into closer contact with one another if we are to understand one another. (Cheers.) It is opportunities of this kind which give us the privilege of coming into personal contact so that we can learn to know one another. I remember always when I use the word 'know' what was said by one of the English essayists—I think it was Lamb,—that to know a man is not to be able to hate him. We must not only know one another but we must learn to understand one another, and it is when we understand one another that we can appreciate one another, and I think, not only in the life of the individual but in the life of nations as well, that if we appreciate one another we shall enjoy very much greater fulness of life. It is for that reason that I thank you so much for asking me here to-day. To know one another is to understand not only the greatness and strength of one another but the weaknesses and the disappointments of one another. When we have reached that stage as nations and as individuals, then I think a great many of the misunderstandings and a great many of the quarrels and bickerings both between nations and individuals will cease.

"I am glad that South Africa and India have been trying of late, and are trying, to come into closer contact with one another. We have had our differences in the past—not quarrels but differences of considerable importance to India, to South Africa and also to the Empire. Well, so far as those differences are concerned, I feel convinced that with a better understanding of one another, of one another's requirements and outlook, and with the will to do that which should be done as between friends and as between nations who desire to stand in relation to one another as friends, we shall come to a conclusion and be prepared to meet one another's requirements. I am glad to say that we have no fear as to those difficulties and problems not being eventually settled to the satisfaction of the one as well as of the other."

YOUTH WEEK IN AHMEDABAD

MR. SASTRI ON EVILS OF COMMUNALISM.

CONFERENCE WITH MAHATMAJI.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMHEDABAD, Nov. 22.

Sunday was an unusually busy day for Ahmedabad, Mr. Sastri arrived by the Delhi Mail at 12 noon and was received at the station by Mahatma Gandhi and garlanded by the Presidents of Municipality and the District Local Board and the representatives of the Liberal League and the Convention Sabha.

Then began the Women's Conference at 1 presided over by Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and it lasted till half past four when only a little more than half the resolutions were gone through.

The Youth Week began at 4-30 and the opening address was delivered by Dr. Sumant Mehta. He said that the life of the youth had grown more varied and interesting than it was in his college days. But that only meant added responsibility and the youth must prepare itself to discharge it to-day by learning to attach greater importance to work and lesser to talk. No nation which had a stock of surplus energy could thrive in the struggle for life and win the respect of its colleagues, and the youth of to-day must try to evolve that surplus energy by observing brahmacharya and refusing to marry early, and with illiterate or half educated girls. They must also take a vow to devote at least two to three years to serving the nation.

Dr. Mehta then declared the Arts and Crafts Exhibition open, and announced that Mr. Sastri would address them at quarter to seven. Mr. Sastri was a little late in coming engaged as he was throughout the day conferring with Mahatmaji on the South African question, and the impatience of the audience was sought to be quelled by music.

APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTHS.

However, when the distinguished guest came and spoke for a brief quarter of an hour on the burning topic of communalism, the audience was more than rewarded for its impatient waiting. In an open compound of a cold evening, Mr. Sastri said that youth was oftener a critic and a very harsh critic of age, and after the terrible experience of the late war it was even justified in passing a harsh verdict upon its predecessors, but if it was to manage the world better than them it would not do merely to criticise others but they must even purge themselves of the vices and deficiencies of their elders. Were they prepared to do it? If so they must begin by steering clear of all communal feelings and bid them a final goodbye. It was his sad experience, said Mr. Shastri, that the youth of this country was not free from this demoralising and devitalising feeling, and yet unless they resisted all temptation to be entangled in that mess, not only would they not be able to serve the best interests of India but they would even not deserve nor get a more complimentary verdict from the posterity than they were passing upon their elders. The address was a brief flight of impassioned eloquence to which Ahmedabad is seldom treated, and it kept the audience spell bound.

Mr. Sastri then went to the Gujarat Club to receive an address from the citizens and a purse in aid of the Servants of India Society's Relief Fund. Referring to the South African Question in the course of his reply to the address, Mr. Sastri said that the question was so difficult and complicated that they needed all the moral backing of Indians and more, and he was glad that they had assured him of it. Mr. Sastri left Ahmedabad the same night by the Gujarat Mail.

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS IN SAREES.

The Director of Information writes:—With a view to introducing some new and up-to-date designs in sarees and calico printing the Department of Industries, Bombay has had prepared by the students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay some drawings of designs in water colour suitable for saree borders, corners, purdahs, table cloth and for calico printing in general. These are now ready and can be seen at the office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Bombay, on all working days except Saturdays and holidays.

Particulars as to the cost of supplying copies of the designs, etc., can be obtained from the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, direct.

CHIEF COURT FOR C. P.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

The consideration of the question of the education of girls has been receiving attention of the local Government for sometime time and now the Governor-in Council has decided to appoint a committee consisting of ladies and gentlemen interested in female education to serve on it. Mr. R. H. Beckett. I.E.S., will act as Chairman of the committee. Among other things the Committee will consider the question of secondary education for girls, regard being had, *inter alia*, to the desirability and practicability or otherwise of extending the system of co education in certain stages. The desirability and practicability or otherwise of transferring Government primary and vernacular middle schools for girls to local bodies will engage the attention of the Committee.

A CHIEF COURT FOR C. P.

"Hitavada" understands that the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of the local Government for the establishment of a Chief Court for this province. It is understood that details are being worked out, and a Bill will soon be drafted.

The Director of Land Records reports that in the second intermediate forecast of the cotton crop in the two provinces for the season 1926-27, the condition given in the second forecast namely 11 to 12 annas for the provinces as a whole remains unchanged. Lack of rain in October has slightly told on the outturn in parts of Berar.

COTTON MARKET

The official reports from all the cotton markets in the Central Provinces go to show that in all 2,258 carts of cotton arrived in the markets as against 12,546 carts of the corresponding period of last year. The number of carts of cotton bhojas was nil during the week under report.

The Nagpur Bar Association has elected the following office bearers for the next session:—Sir Hari Singh Gour, President, Mr. G. S. Brahmarakshas, Vice President and Mr. K. V. Deosker, Secretary.

CRUSADE AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES.

DR. D. LEE'S OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

A good gathering of the members of the hospital staff and the medical practitioners of the city had assembled, last evening, at the Anatomy Theatre of the Grant Medical College, to discuss with the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council, the problem of the prevention and cure of venereal disease. Sir Temulji B. Nariman was in the chair.

Dr. David Lees' the President of the Advisory Committee of the Hygiene Council, opening the proceedings, said that he did not want to make a long speech but he rather desired to hear the views of the medical practitioners in Bombay on the most important subject under discussion.

SCOURGE OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr. Lees then detailed the methods of how the scourge of venereal diseases was combated in Great Britain and other countries of the Western World. Royal Infirmary in England had got special provisions for treating the persons affected by venereal diseases. Proceeding Dr. Lees observed:

"The Panel-doctors are requested by the Council to recommend to their patients the necessity of reporting the symptoms of venereal diseases to their family doctors. This method brings almost all the affected persons within the reach of the medical science and annihilates the diseases in their incipient stages. The English Government have, moreover, appointed a body to discriminate among the people the proper knowledge regarding the ways and means for the prevention of venereal diseases."

WHOLESOME RESULTS.

Continuing Dr. Lees said: "The results, so far Great Britain is concerned, are extremely promising. A large body of patients affected by syphilis and other venereal diseases are coming to the hospitals to be openly treated. We have turned out a thousand persons completely cured of their diseases. In England and Wales alone, there is a clear reduction of 50 per cent. in syphilis and like results are seen in other diseases as well. We have come to a stage that we can confidently look to the time in near future when syphilis will be completely wiped off from Great Britain."

UNDER-GRADUATE TRAINING.

Dr. Lees emphasised the immediate necessity in Indian medical colleges, of the undergraduate training in venereal diseases. In England, they had prepared a large body of young doctors who were the specialists of those diseases. These doctors were distributed throughout the nooks and corners of England and Wales and it could be said without the least hesitation that no venereal case would ever remain undetected there. Every affected person had the changes of getting sound medical treatment. While concluding Dr. Lees observed that there was no disease that had influenced the medical science so much as the syphilis and the sooner that scourge was removed the better it was for the welfare of humanity.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN POONA.

THE PROSPECTS.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS IN MAHARASHTRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 20.

In my last, I had written about the probability of a Rao Bahadur being adopted by the Responsive Co-operation Party as its candidate for Poona City, and in the same letter, I had said that in the coming few days a number of changes would take place. And so it has happened. The Rao Bahadur candidate was all but adopted, and his candidature was the talk of the day for a few hours in the City. But before the next morning dawned, the whole plan came down like a house of cards, and matters stood as if nothing had happened after Dr. Lohokare's death. The Responsive Co-operation Party was somewhat in a fix. To find out its own candidate became increasingly difficult, but to vote for the Congress candidate, in the absence of its own candidate, was felt to be still more difficult.

But at last, Mr. N. B. Chandrachud decided to stand on the Responsivist ticket, and the whole problem was at once solved. Mr. Chandrachud has already joined the Party, and he has been formally adopted as its candidate for the Poona City. Dr. Ketkar, of the Marathi Encyclopaedia fame, has also announced his candidature. I cannot say whether Dr. Ketkar will stick to the last moment. In the first place, he has absolutely no chances of success, and in the second place, perhaps, intelligent people would request him to withdraw in favour of Mr. Chandrachud, on whom it is necessary to concentrate. Thus, in the field, three candidates would be left, namely, Mr. Chandrachud (Responsivist), Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas (Congress), and Mr. Wayal (Non-Brahmin).

The contest among the three will certainly be exceedingly keen and interesting. In certain respects, Mr. Chandrachud is even more powerful than Dr. Lohokare. He is one of the oldest pleaders of the Poona Bar, and though so far he has not taken much active part in actual politics, he has always been a nationalist in his sympathies and in his opinions. For many years, he is a member of the Poona City Municipality, and he has served the City according to his abilities. Being a senior member of the Bar, the whole pleader-class without a single exception is with him. His clients being most of them Marwaris, with them also he carries an amount of influence. In certain other directions also, he can command votes, and being backed by the Responsive Co-operation Party, and being a Brahmin, he is sure to get the fullest support from all Brahmin voters. There is also the feeling about his being a Deshastha. The feeling is ugly no doubt, but in Poona, even in the case of Dr. Lohokare, it appealed to the Deshastha Brahmin community, and the chief cause which is bringing the whole bar together, is said to be that Mr. Chandrachud belongs to the Deshastha section of the Brahmins. Thus, good or bad, all the causes that make for sure success, conspire in the case of Mr. Chandrachud, the Responsivist candidate. Mr. Kanayyalal, a rich jeweller, who has given his nomination paper, will, if he does not withdraw in the end, only divide the votes of the Congress candidate and so far help Mr. Chandrachud. His association with certain Non-Brahmins again is likely to divert a large slice of the Non-Brahmin support from Mr. Wayal to Mr. Chandrachud. Yesterday, the final date of nomination was over, on the 22nd, the scrutiny of nomination papers will take place, and the second of December is fixed for polling and the 3rd for counting of votes. The work done in behalf of Dr. Lohokare will all be transferred to Mr. Chandrachud which ensures success for the Responsivist candidate. After the 3rd December, Poona will be out of the prolonged election bother.

ELECTION TO THE ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday last, polling for the Legislative Assembly for the two seats allotted to the Central Division took place. Though there were seven candidates in the field, in the City, only Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Haji and Raosaheb Rupchand obtained support, while the other candidates were hardly mentioned. The voting was communal, in the sense that the Deccanies voted for Mr. Kelkar, the Jains voted for Mr. Haji, Marwaris voted for Rao Bahadur Rupchand and the Non-Brahmins voted for Mr. Bagde. The counting of votes for the Assembly begins on the 24th in the C. D. Commissioner's Office, and reports received so far tend to show that Mr. N. C. Kelkar will top the poll, Mr. Haji, Mr. Rupchand and Mr. Bagde keenly competing for the second seat. While Mr. Kelkar is supported in all the seven districts, the other candidates are supported only by small groups of districts. That Mr. Haji is an Oxonian is only known to the City intelligent voters. Mr. Bagde being a hero of the Satya-shodhak movement is popular with the villages. Rao Saheb Rupchand being a resident of East Khandesh, is sure to get a large number of votes in the two Khandesh districts. Mr. R. P. Karandikar, being a Satara pleader, is likely to get the substantial support only in his District. Thus, the second seat will be very keenly contested. The dice, however, seems to be loaded much in favour of Rao Saheb Rupchand, for the two Khandesh Districts comprise nearly half the total votes for the Assembly, while the other districts claim only four or five thousand votes out of 32,000 voters.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS IN MAHARASHTRA.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has for the last four or five years been a bone of contention between the Changers and No-changers in Maharashtra. The Committee is for one year in the hands of the No-changers, and in another year again, competition takes place, and the possession goes in the hands of the other Party, so this struggle has continued. This year again, similar attempts are being [illegible] rashtra Provincial Congress Committee. At present, it is in the hands of the Responsivists, and the new Committee which comes into existence from the 1st of December, is also sure to be in the hands of the same party. This phenomenon has set the No-change Party in Maharashtra, to obstruct the working of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. The first meeting of the new Committee, in which the new election to the All-India Congress Committee takes place has been booked to be held at Nasik, on the 28th instant. But it appears that the No-changers have wired to the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., to ask the M. P. C. C. to stay the meeting at Nasik. The No-changers have elected some members to the M.P.C.C., whose election has been declared to be invalid by th Executive Committee. This is the grievance of the No-changers. Under the Constitution of the Congress, the meeting must be held before the end of November; and it is said that in spite of these objections, or the stay order of the General Secretary, the meeting will be held as already announced.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

A CHRISTIAN YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

(From our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, November 20.

Pedru alias Ales Santan Gomes, a Christian youth of about 22 years of age was placed by the Bandra Police before Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia, Hon. First Class Magistrate, Bandra on a charge of housebreaking by night and theft in a dwelling house, offences punishable under Section 457 and 380, I. P. Code.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are as under: Mr. Priamvad N. Mehta, of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay who is the son-in-law of Mr. Narasinharao, Bholanath Divatia, retired Assistant Collector, was staying at the latter's bungalow at Bandra, on the 4th October. Next morning Mr. Mehta's coat with currency notes of the value of Rs395 kept in its pockets was missing but was subsequently found lying in the compound with its pockets empty. It is alleged that the accused introduced a long stick through an open barred window of the bungalow and drew out by its aid the coat that was hanging on the nail. Accused when arrested was found in possession of currency notes of the value of Rs. 220 and other stolen articles.

As Mr. Mehta is now at Akyab and his evidence is considered necessary, a requisition has been issued for his examination on commission at Akyab.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold in Bombay a Conference of Hyderabad subjects and their sympathisers on the 28th November in the afternoon. The said Conference will be held in the compound of the Telugu Girls' School on the Bazar Road, Kamatipura, Bombay.

The aims of this Conference are to strive for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State under the suzerainty of the Nizam by all peaceful and constitutional means and to secure equality of opportunity and freedom of conscience for all, whether they be Hindus or Mahomedans. This very important undertaking calls for he help and sympathy of all prominent leaders, journalists and public workers. All the State subjects and their sympathisers residing in Andhradesa, Maharashtra, the Karnatak and Berars will, it is earnestly hoped, extend their whole-hearted sympathy and by their presence at the Conference and helpful suggestions make it a thorough success.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Responsible Government should be established in the State.

Restrictions on the freedom of speech and writing should be removed.

The embargo on newspapers and personal liberty should be removed.

Nazarana should be abolished once for all and unjust and tyrannical orders be cancelled.

Jagirs and Vatans of Hindus and Mussalmans be restored.

The restrictions on schools should be abolished and primary education should be made free and compulsory, the medium of education being the vernacular.

Government of India should be requested to appoint a Commission to investigate the wrongs done to the State subjects by the administration.

A deputation to H. E. the Viceroy to lay before him the grievances and demands of the State subjects.

Any gentlemen wishing to bring any other proposals before the Conference should send the same to the Secretaries before the 20th instant at the latest. Subscription for members of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rupee One, and, no fee will be charged to the delegates, but delegates are expected to subscribe to the aims of the Conference as defined above. On delegates coming from outside informing the Secretaries before the 21st, arrangements will be made for their boarding and lodging.

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DR. RAY'S RINGING CALL FOR SERVICE

To an audience numbering many more hundreds than the previous day's gathering and with a fair sprinkling of ladies including the Principal of the Vani Vilas Institute Acharya Dr. P. C. Ray opened his second address to Bangaloreons last week under the auspices of the Mysore State Students' League. Mr. Sankarnarayana Rao who presided presented on behalf of the League a very touching address embodying the aspirations and aims of youth generally and the services of the distinguished recipient of the address in the cause of the Indian students for many many years. After a few preliminary observations Dr. Ray said :

"We are now in the parting of ways It will not do to lead the life which we used to do some three scores of years ago. We have witnessed risings and fallings of nations and empires. Within recent years we have witnessed a great power that has arisen shaking off its lethargy and has well asserted its place in the comity of nations. You know the rise and growth of Japan and you know her state half a century ago. You cannot call her barbarous now though when an American Man of War in 1861 appeared before her coasts she was greeted with bows and arrows only. She has gone on as if a miracle has happened to her, on the path of glory and progress, while we had lagged behind sleeping the sleep of ages. Why?

"DON'T SHIRK YOUR DUTY."

Coming from British India we are apt to lay all the blame and all the faults at the door of our rulers but we at the same time forget that it is the excuse that convenience pays to the shirking of our duty. Here in Mysore I know there are no conflicts of interests, the ruler and the ruled are one. But what can the Maharaja do however enlightened and patriotic he might be, if every one of you Mysoreans will not play the part each one of you is expected to play, if you will not do your bit as becomes a true son of your country? It is a hard fact that should have been knocked into us by the example of Japan many many years ago. There is one religion, patriotism, the religion of intense love for the motherland, which upheld Japan in the days of the Russo-Japanese War and made the mothers of Japan commit suicide rather than see their only sons remain at home without enlisting as rules enjoined. (Cheers.) That was the spirit of the Japanese mother. There were mothers like that in our own land in the days of Rajput chivalry and of course there are some mothers even now who would still smile when their brave sons were mounting the scaffold. When once that supreme religion becomes ours, our lesser Hindu-Muslim faction would be nowhere.

That day would be a day in the annals of our country when the mothers of our country come to know that their sons would have to replace the worship of self by the worship of motherland. You see the first duty to your motherland is to teach your mothers and the womanfolk of the land this supreme lesson of patriotism, to teach your boys and girls that there is something else than coming out of the college for Government or other employment. Do not allow your sons to get into the Law College after their graduation, remember the loss of energy to the nation, we have lawyers enough we want workers for the country, for the carrying of enlightenment into the dark corners of our villages and hamlets, make every one of your students and your men do as did the "alumni" of the old Hindu College of Bengal did, to make it their life business to educate a few of their countrymen each, a few hours every day.

Apart from the young men there is another section of people in our country which could play a very useful part in this work of education but which is now practically running to waste, that of the retired officials. Some of them, even in their official career spend thousands upon thousands upon their going "home," that is to England, which is not their home. If only a fraction of that going "home" is spent upon the education of our ignorant brethren the service to our motherland would be incalculable. What have they done in the matter of reform, social, economic, religious or political? They might not take part in politics so called, but there are ninety-nine channels in which they could usefully serve their country and their nation and justify their existence in this land which gave them birth. They talk big of mural reconstruction. What do they mean and how many of them have accomplished anything as yet?

SPIRIT OF DR. BOSE.

We want among you the spirit of Dr. J. C. Bose for example who threw away his lucrative appointment at the call of the motherland when the first bugle was sounded by Mahatmaji. Remember he was a very great chemist of continental reputation with very bright prospects before him and yet he came out barefooted to beg with me in the streets for Khaddar (cheers) and dedicate the rest of his life for his country. I know nothing nobler, nothing more sacred than that our young men should realise their duty to their mother country and spread that knowledge amongst the ignorant of our land. After all remember the building of your nation is your own work and not that of any Government Your ruler is a very enlightened ruler and is an ardent believer in education, and yet can you say that every subject of his is literate and knows his part in the life of the country? We should get rid of the idea that everything should be done for us, that idea is opposed to all democratic sentiment, we cannot abdicate our functions to the State. We cannot for ever be spoon-fed.

The village is the centre of our work. The educated people will have to get back to the villages some day or other and why not to-day? It cannot be done by mere preaching or lecturing. The teacher in the school and college will have to realise the responsibility of making the boys men, men of energy and patriotism, men who would dedicate their lives to the service of the mother country. So my appeal tonight is to them particularly. We must make the masses sensitive to noble appeals and impulses, we want selfless teachers to educate them in their leisure, we want our young men to be those noble teachers of our countrymen and we want the teachers of schools and colleges to teach their pupils how to be men, and men of their country. (Cheers).—"The Hindu."

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"THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are :—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain ; Mr. Rene Guenon, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe ; Mr. Sayel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

The cover page has been specially designed and will be printed in an arresting range of colours.

Last year in spite of our precaution the rush for the Annual was so great that all the copies were sold out the very next day after publication.

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THE MANAGER.
"The Hindu" Office,
100, Mount Road, MADRAS.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

MRS. SARALADEVI AMBALAL'S SUGGESTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

Delivering the presidential address at the Women's Educational Conference, Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal declared that it would be more natural if women shaped their own education. Men are not only now free to devote their whole time to thinking out its various problems, but they are phychologically unable to understand many aspects of it. She then referred to the various objections to women's education which were advanced by the ignorant and the superstitious, and after refuting them said that although the popular opposition against female education in Gujarat had lost its edge there were not yet enough facilities for its spread and advancement. She also laid emphasis on the fact that women should be free to lead unmarried lives if they so chose and that the invidious distinctions between boys and girls that obtained in our everyday lives in matters important and unimportant should be done away with. She also said that women themselves have their own share in fostering these notions of inequality between men and women, and they must, therefore, join hands with males in popularising the gospel of equality among the other necessities of female education.

NEED OF BETTER FACILITIES.

Mrs. Ambalal dwelt upon the need of more and better trained teachers, more training colleges, and an elastic curriculum which, while suiting the needs of the majority of women who will make the home a centre of their activities, will not take note of the possible few who will lead an unmarried life, and devote all their time and energy to social work, and provide for them. The President also dwelt upon the necessity of a proper and harmonious adjustment between the life of the school and college, and the life at home, and with that end in view to make the necessary modification in our basic conceptions of home and family life.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL FUND.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed £50 to the "Daily Telegraph" Fund to rebuild a Shakespeare memorial theatre at Stratford-on-Avon £26,309 have been collected for the Fund.—Reuter.

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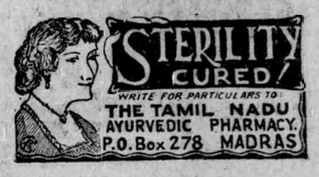

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KENYA LABOUR PROBLEMS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SETTLERS

After a week devoted to a close scrutiny of the Budget, the Legislature has adjourned in view of the session of the Convention of Associations. The agenda of the Convention is devoted largely to the labour problem, which is likely to be influenced by the discussions in the Legislature, following the speech of Mr. G. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner, in connection with his recent tour of the settled areas to inquire into means of getting an improved flow of labour.

Mr. Maxwell (who was congratulated by the elected members on his speech) pointed out that, while officials were not allowed to recruit, it was their duty to give every encouragement and help to natives desiring to leave the Reserves in search of employment. For the purpose of aiding the flow of voluntary labour, he proposed the establishment of forwarding agencies in the Reserves, also a system of rest camps on labour routes. He expressed the view that, where the native and his family could be established under a proper contract providing for employment on a European farm under a good employer, that was the best education the native could have.

The Acting Colonial Secretary declared that the Government believed that the attitude of hostility or neutrality on the part of administrative officers hindered the flow of labour. Thereore, they were now definitely instructed to do their utmost to promote the flow of labour from the Reserves, a matter which was of immense importance to the industries of the country.

It is generally considered that the speeches indicate an increased willingness on the part of the Government to be definitely helpful to the European settlers, and this opinion is likely to be reflected in the Convention.—"Times."

BRAHMINS AND AGRICULTURE.

A NOVEL INDIANISATION SCHEME.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

When the Royal Agricultural Commission reassembled to-day the examination of Sir K. V Reddy was continued.

With regard to Indianisation he said it had been his experience as Minister of Agriculture that the Agricultural Department could very well be managed by Indians with proper training.

Professor Ganguly asked whether it was his desire to make Agricultural Education in the Presidency rather communal by shutting out as he had stated in his written memorandum Brahmins from institutions for agricultural education. He replied that the policy was dictated by class rather than communal feelings and Brahmins were to be excluded because they had already filled the Agricultural Department. With regard to agricultural colonies the witness stated that there was not much scope for them in the Presidency.

The second witness for examination Mr. Aitkinson, Veterinary Adviser to Government, stated that Government of India had been shaping a wrong course in regard to the working of Mukteswar Central Research Institute. The Director of the Institute should have only administrative work to occupy his time.

The next witness was Rev. Sutherland of the United Free Church Mission in Chengelput who considered that there was almost an untouched field for the teaching of agriculture in the middle and high schools. The ideal agricultural training in his opinion would be elementary education in village schools followed by training in agricultural vocational middle schools leading on to the High School where agriculture would be taught as an important part of the curriculum.—A. P.

LYTTON'S ADVICE TO MEDICOS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

His Excellency Lord Lytton to-day laid the foundation stone of the extension of the Calcutta Medical Institute Hospital founded and controlled by Indians and supported and maintained by private donations. He said that they had realised the necessity in the interests not only of the school but of medical education at large of the existence of some ouside authority vested with the duty of setting and maintaining an independent standard and it was to their credit that they could boast of being the first non-official medical school to receive recognition from the Council of Registration in Bengal. Mere training of highly qualified doctors would not bring them nearer to the attainment of a high standard of public health so long as the ignorance of the general public in the matter of hygiene remained and habits which encouraged disease continued. He emphasised that it was in the villages and not in Calcutta that the training they gave to the students would be most valued.—A. P.

This year the Jains from the Punjab and Delhi, assembled in thousands at Hastinapur (24 miles from Meerut) for pilgrimage on the Karttik purnima day (16th inst.) Excellent arrangements were made by the Hastinapur Thirtha Committee for the conforts of the pilgrims.

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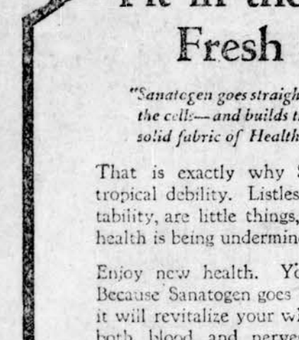

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